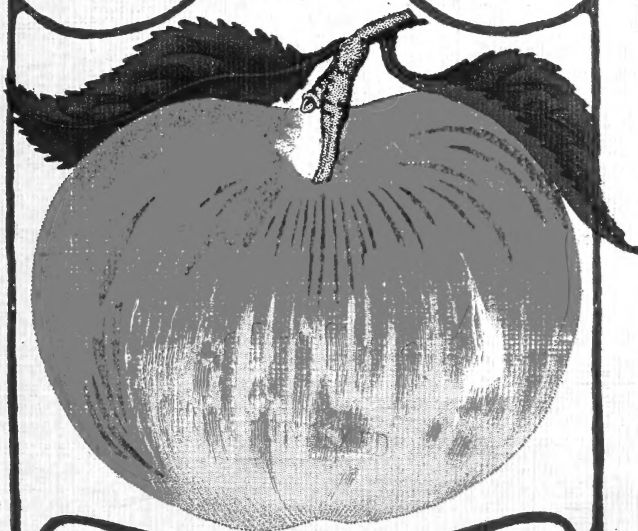


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Our Fruit Book.

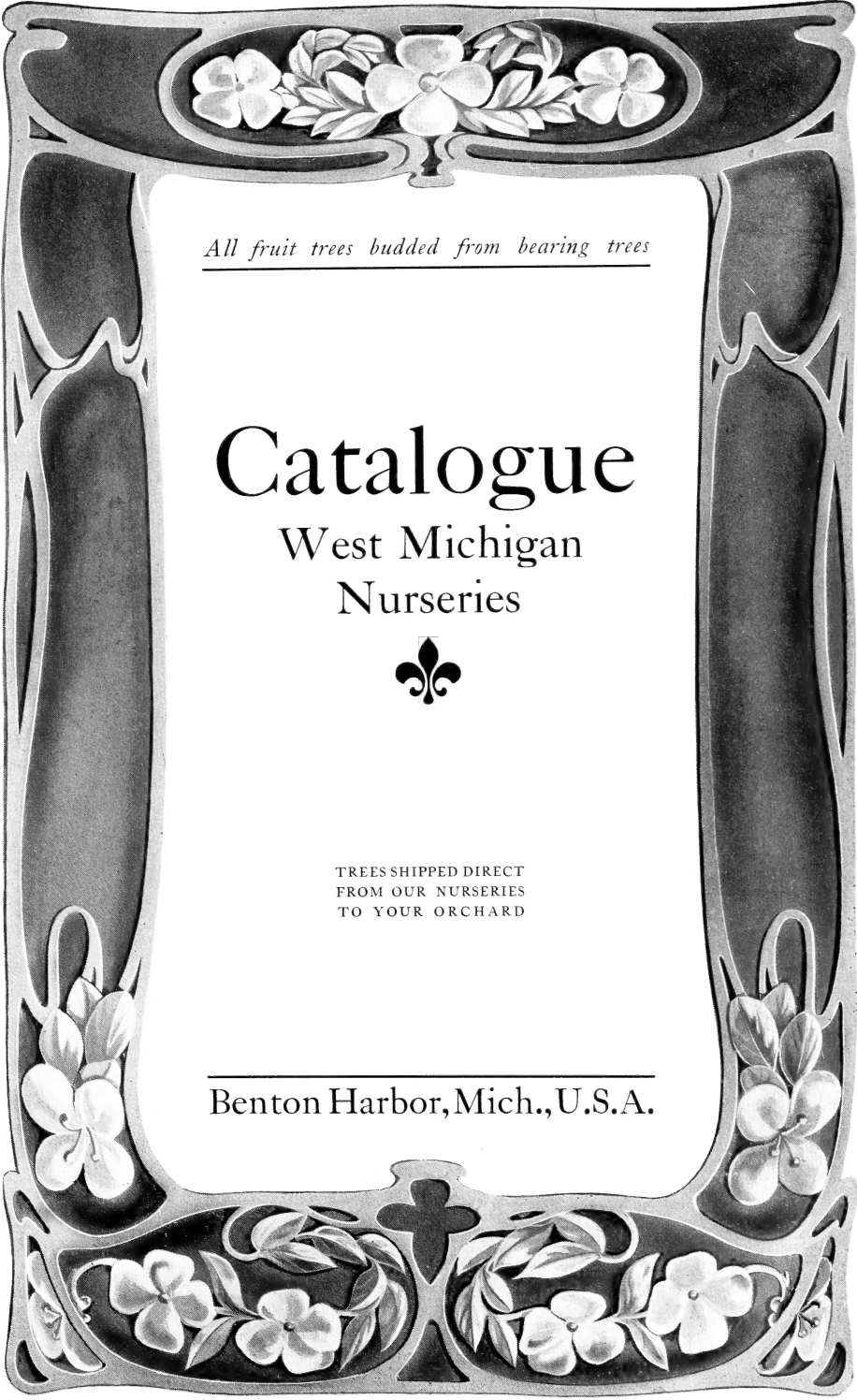


West
Michigan
Nurseries


Benton Harbor
Mich., U.S.A.







All fruit trees budded from bearing trees

Catalogue

West Michigan Nurseries



TREES SHIPPED DIRECT
FROM OUR NURSERIES
TO YOUR ORCHARD

Benton Harbor, Mich., U.S.A.

A Pedigree
For Every Tree.

—*West Michigan Nurseries.*

TREES WITH PEDIGREES.



ON the opposite page we announce our business purpose, and we repeat it here. It is to give our customers trees with pedigrees. Now just what does that mean? We think it means a good deal. We know it means a lot more work and care on our part, and we are confident it means better growing, heavier bearing trees for you.

If you are going to plant trees, you ought to secure the best trees. They don't cost any more than scrub or uncertain stock; they are no harder to care for; they don't take up any more room, and they will give you double the amount of fruit, and it will be of better quality and bring you a higher price in the market. You can supply your trade with selects, instead of mediums and at the end of the season you will have more dollars in your pockets as a result of your labor.

Surely you ought to take as much care in selecting your fruit trees as you do in selecting your live stock. You know the breeding of your horses, pigs and dairy stock, and are even careful to see that your poultry is pure bred. Yet an acre of land in bearing fruit trees is more valuable than land used for any of these other purposes, and if your trees are high grade, you can increase your profits just that much more.

You do not take any calf or colt and make him the head of your herd. Instead, you look them all over carefully; select the one that grades most nearly to standard, and by this manner of selection you build up the quality of your live stock. It's the poor grade stock you sell off, while you keep the best. Now there are a good many farmers, good ones, too, who use the utmost care in their live stock, who are satisfied with most any kind of fruit stock.

A peach tree that gives you fruit as big as a teacup requires no more care than one whose peaches are two-thirds stone, and which never ripen till the market is filled with peaches and then bring the lowest prices. It is no more likely to be attacked with curculio or mildew or rot than the poor kinds. It will stand frost in winter or drought in summer just as well. And in return it will give you the highest market price, or you can build up a reputation for select fruit and command your own figures.

Now you begin to see what we mean by pedigreed trees. You don't buy stock that is actually bearing, of course, for that would not be practical, but but we give you the nearest thing to that. We give you fruit trees that have been budded from bearing trees. In this way, we know exactly what kind of fruit the tree is bearing that the buds are taken from; in other words, we know the pedigree of the stock we sell you. This stock, furthermore, comes from our own orchards, that we know are free from San Jose scale and all the other pests that attack fruit trees. Therefore, we can recommend our stock to be of the highest grade and to be free from scale or anything else that would injure them. They are strong and vigorous and will grow rapidly. They are the trees for your orchard. Order now.

BUDDING TREES



HERE are two methods of budding trees for new stock—budding from fruiting stock and budding from nursery stock. Nurserymen who bud from fruiting trees are always glad to have you know about it. Those who bud from nursery stock are generally silent on this question of budding. Isn't it fair to presume that there must be a reason back of all this? Well, there is.

The West Michigan Nurseries bud from fruiting stock and we do it because experience has taught us—and our experience is backed by the experience of others—that trees budded from fruiting stock result in better fruit trees. Right here let us quote from an address made by Mr. J. H. Hale, the owner of the famous Georgia Peach Orchards, before the American Association of Nurserymen at their Detroit convention. He said:

“The demand for cheap trees and plants has forced the nurserymen to hustle in the production of the greatest number of trees and plants at least possible cost, and the average customer is not willing to pay anything but the bare cost of the trees. The vast majority of nurserymen are honest, careful men, yet, being human, they do make mistakes, and when once a mistake is made the continued propagation by taking buds and scions from the nursery row increases the error, and results in mixed varieties, causing no end of trouble, both to the nurseryman and planter.

“It costs more to take buds from fruiting trees of known value, but it insures purity and tends to breed up rather than down. My orchard interests being great, I know and feel this from the planter's point of view, and I am sure there is a generation of planters growing up who will gladly pay any extra cost of propagation to the nurseryman who will always propagate from fruiting stock. An experiment and test orchard is a very expensive adjunct to a nursery, but is an absolute necessity where one has no other means of keeping fully posted as to varieties.”

And your own common sense will tell you, even if you have never had any experience with fruit trees, that budding from fruit trees is the correct way, and it's the West Michigan Nursery way.

These buds are taken from trees in our own bearing orchards. We have over 500 acres in bearing orchards of our own, and the budding is done by the most experienced and careful men in that line of work. We do not take any chances anywhere along the line, because it is to our interest as well as yours to guarantee you strong, vigorous stock and, remember, it is from bearing trees.

You don't use unknown and untried stock for your live stock. Don't be fooled into using unknown and untried nursery stock for your orchard.

DON'T YOU KNOW

- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries are operating the largest tract of land for nursery purposes in Michigan—978 acres.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries budded over one million trees during the past season.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries cut their buds from bearing trees and consequently they know their stock is true to name.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries are located just outside the great fruit belt of Michigan so there is no temptation to peach yellows or disease.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries are planting more peach pits and setting more seedlings each year they are in business.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries employ only expert and careful men in growing their fine nursery stock.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries solicit correspondence and are always glad to aid their customers at any time.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries are expert horticulturists, having the largest commercial orchard in the Northern United States.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries have satisfied customers all over the United States. Satisfied customers are powerful advertisers.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries always keep up to the times in supplying their trade with all new varieties which have merit.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries have a large trial orchard where they test all new varieties before placing them on the market.
- THAT**—The West Michigan Nurseries are always glad to have visitors inspect their grounds.

WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES.



GREAT many persons who receive this catalogue will this season be customers of ours for the first time. We want them to know something about us, and our methods of doing business. We desire to have the most cordial relations exist between us and our customers and we feel that a good introduction is just to tell them how we handle our stock, and our facilities and opportunities for securing the best stock to be obtained.

The West Michigan Nurseries occupy nearly 1,000 acres of the choicest fruit land in Michigan. Berrien County, in which the land is located, is right in the heart of the great fruit growing section, while Benton Harbor ships, perhaps, the greatest amount of fruit actually grown in the country nearby of any city on Lake Michigan.

We have nearly 500 acres in bearing orchards, and fruit from the West Michigan Orchards brings the highest market prices. Here are acres of peach trees, apples, pears, plums, grapes and all other kinds of fruit known and successfully grown in this climate.

It is needless to assure our customers of previous seasons that every variety listed in this catalogue will be found just as represented. For our new friends, however, let us say that we do not list varieties for the sake of having some novelty to offer. Where new varieties have proved their merit, we are willing to sell them to our customers. It takes too long and the results are too uncertain for the ordinary planter to grow an experimental orchard before he makes a selection for the market. But it is our purpose to do this work for him and several seasons ago we started an experimental orchard and each year we have added to it all the new varieties in order to prove their merit. Not only is each tree given the best of care, but a careful record is kept of the results of each variety. If it proves to be good enough for us, we offer it to our trade and not till then.

We have upon our own grounds for orchard purposes 30,000 peach trees, 10,150 pear trees, 7,500 plum trees, 5,550 cherry trees, and 5,000 apple trees, and in addition, 93 acres set in different varieties of currant, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries.

It is this stock that has been tried and proved good, that we use to cut the buds for our nursery stock. Don't forget this important point, because it is the only way that you can be sure of getting stock that is true to variety. Whether you buy of us or elsewhere, insist on stock for your orchard that has been budded from fruiting trees.

Among our stockholders are some of the largest fruit growers in the State of Michigan. On their own farms they are constantly testing out varieties and methods, and the results of their efforts are placed at our disposal for the benefit of our customers.

During the past season we have built an immense storage house capable of holding 500,000 trees. This building has triple walls with double air spaces, making it absolutely frost proof. Our stock is stored and cared for here, after it is taken from the ground, and it is kept in proper condition for the market.

We have also leased for a term of years a field containing several hundred acres of rich land, along the St. Joseph River. It is completely isolated, and there is not another orchard within several miles. The result is that there is no chance for scale or insect pests to attack our nursery stock. Our friends may be certain of receiving stock that is free from disease, absolutely healthy and up to standard.

We would say, furthermore, that our orchards have never been attacked with scale or other pests, but, notwithstanding this, we are not lax in our vigilance. Our trees are sprayed at least three times each season. We think that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." It is these admirable conditions that enable us to furnish such high grade stock at reasonable prices.

Read our guaranty on the following page.

OUR GUARANTY.

We guarantee our stock to have been thoroughly inspected by the Michigan State Entomologist, as well as by our own experts, and assert that it is free from peach yellows, San Jose scale or any other insect pest or disease.

We guarantee our stock to be true to label. If error occurs through accident or mistake, we guarantee to replace such stock in accordance with your order, free of charge, after receiving proper proof thereof, or we will refund the money sent us. It is mutually agreed, of course, between the customer and us that we shall not be held liable for damages in any case further than the replacing of such stock or refunding the money paid us.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orders by letter are promptly attended to, and we exercise great care in all cases to fill them exactly and satisfactorily.

Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment.

Orders should be sent in as early as possible in the season, that we may reserve such varieties as may be required, and also that they may be in time for shipping long distances.

Persons not conversant with the character of different varieties may find it to their interest to leave the selection of sorts to our discretion, merely giving the number of trees wanted, and, if they think proper, the proportion of summer, fall and winter varieties, in which case we shall feel it our duty to make a proper selection. When selection is made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice so far as we can; but it sometimes happens that certain varieties are run upon, and become exhausted, and when this occurs we usually substitute other varieties of about the

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Paid-Up Capital \$50,000.

same season of ripening, unless expressly requested not to do so.

The packing is done in the most thorough manner, with moss and moist straw, in boxes and bales, so as to prevent injury from shipping long distances.

Packages will be delivered into the hands of the forwarders without extra charge, after which our responsibility for the safe transportation of the goods ceases, except on orders received through our agents.

Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory references to insure attention.

We cheerfully rectify any of our own mistakes if customers will promptly inform us of such.



APPLES.



HE apple is a fruit of all lands and all climes. Where the rainfall is heavy and the days are hot the apple thrives. In the lands which a few years ago were characterized as the Great American Deserts, it reaches perfection through irrigation. The wintry winds that come down from the north do not kill it and everywhere the apple is good. Although not a native of America, it is in this country that apple culture has reached its greatest development.

No other fruit can be put to so many uses. It is found on the table of the rich and poor alike, and if any fruit can be regarded as a necessity, it is the apple. The apple is an all-the-year-around fruit. It begins to ripen in the earliest days of summer and the late varieties are still on the trees when the frost comes; then, by using a small amount of care, some varieties can be kept until the next year's crop comes on.

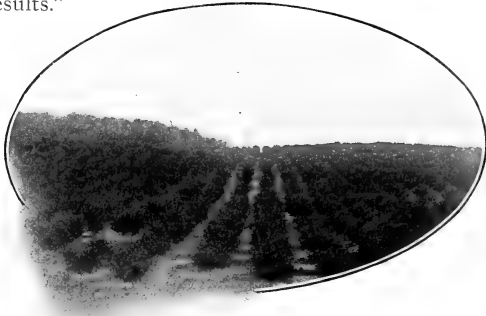
The apple can be eaten fresh or cooked. It makes an excellent jelly; then, too, it makes a harmless and excellent beverage, while apple vinegar is the best of all. Apple preserves and jellies can never lose their power for pleasing the jaded palate; while the boy was never born whose mouth did not water at the prospect of a slice of bread spread with apple-butter.

As a financial investment, the apple brings large returns. The product of a single tree can often be sold for from 15 to 20 dollars, and even more, and forty trees can be grown on one acre of land. But these results cannot be obtained without giving the apple trees some care. Even though you buy good stock for your orchard, you cannot expect it to grow large, bearing trees if you neglect them. Nine times out of ten the trees you buy from a nurseryman will develop into good bearing trees, and if you do not get good results you have only yourself to blame; and, yet, the apple orchard does not require any more care than the other crops on the farm. When it pays so much more per acre, it at least has a right to expect equal care and attention.

First of all, the soil should be thoroughly and repeatedly stirred. Do not try to grow small grain or grasses in an orchard. The orchard itself needs all the land you can give it. For cultivating the ground use two-horse implements, running between the rows to keep the ground in good

condition during the growing season. In a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture this advice is given:

"Each spring the surface should be well stirred with a two horse plow, using a short single tree next to a row of trees to avoid the danger of bruising the trunks of the trees. In plowing the furrow should be turned alternately toward and from the trees. Such culture should continue from year to year; at least, until trees come into full fruiting, and even then it is questionable whether it should be discontinued. If it should be, red or crimson clover is the only crop allowable, and that should be turned as often as once in every two years. As a rule continuous cultivation gives the best results."



THREE-YEAR-OLD PEACH ORCHARD.
West Michigan Nurseries.

The apple tree and, indeed, every other tree, needs more or less pruning. The best time for doing this work is in the early spring or late winter, provided the wood is not frozen. Cut out all branches which are liable to interfere with adjoining ones and thin out the dense growth from the center. Some varieties need to be pruned more than others. In an article of this length, however, it is impossible to give full directions. If you

are in doubt on the subject, the best way to do is to write to your nurseryman; tell him what you have in your orchard and he will take pleasure in advising you—at least, we know the West Michigan Nursery Co. will.

A man who is just planning an apple orchard is often times at a loss to know just what varieties he wants to select. Here again, if you are dealing with a reliable nursery firm, you will be given their assistance. Write to them and tell them just what kind of soil you have on your place, whether it is loamy clay, or sandy. Some varieties of apple grow best on one kind of soil, others on another kind. But, first of all, select a piece of land that has good drainage. No apple orchard will thrive if there is stagnant water. Apples require good drainage and if the land itself does not give it, tiling or some other method of drainage must be provided. Sub-drainage is the best method.

The great enemies of the apple tree are codling moths, canker worm, and the San Jose scale. Experiment stations throughout the United States, and principally in the State of Michigan, have given these pests a great deal of attention during the past few years, and it may safely be stated that no

fruit farm need be infected if a proper amount of spraying is done, at the right seasons.

In the State of Michigan there are usually two crops of coddling moths a year, and in some of the more Southern States it is claimed that there are three crops, but this, probably, is only in those states that have extremely long summers. The coddling moth is well known as the most prolific cause of rotten apples. The worm, which is the larva stage of the moth, enters the apple at the blossom end and eats its way into the core; yet, experiments show that over eighty per cent of the eggs of the coddling moth are laid on the leaves and that when these hatch out the worm crawls to the fruit. Except in rare instances, they do not attack the leaves, and on this account it was originally supposed that the eggs were laid in the blossom of the apple. Now that we know otherwise, we know that fully ninety per cent of the larvæ of the coddling moth can be destroyed by spraying, and, if followed up for a few years, it is likely that the pest may be entirely destroyed.

Spraying should be resorted to in Michigan, and those States in about the same latitude, along about the first week in June and the first to the middle of August. Use a Bordeaux mixture with paris green and spray your orchard twice each time, allowing not more than a week or ten days to pass between the first and second spraying and the third and fourth. Lime, sulphur and salt spraying will destroy San Jose scale.

The stock supplied by the West Michigan Nurseries is free from any of these pests. There are some other insects that attack the apple tree, but these are comparatively unimportant, and should you be troubled with them we can only repeat the advice already given: Write to the West Michigan Nurseries, and they will tell you what to do.

APPLES.

SUMMER.

Astrachan, Red—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, over-spread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage and a good bearer. August.

Bough, Large Sweet—Large; pale greenish-yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Caroline Red June—(Red June)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

Early Harvest—(Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; a poor grower but productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Primate—Above medium; straw color, tinged with blush; tender, fine-grained, juicy and sub-acid; a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting,

and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.
One-fourth Size.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some as "the most valuable apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

AUTUMN.

Alexander—(Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow, tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fameuse—(Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavor; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas—(Gros. Pommier. Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish-yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant, acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Munson Sweet—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to January.

Red Beitigheimer—A rare German variety very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale-green color, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower, abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples and is extensively cultivated. September and October.

Twenty Ounce—(Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November to December.

WINTER.

Arkansas Black—Fruit large, round, oblong, covered all over with very dark red. Much darker than Wine Sap; flesh orange-yellow; a splendid keeper.

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red, tender, rich, sweet; vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

Bismarck—Introduced from New Zealand. Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; flesh yellow, tender, juicy; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific; bears early. Season November to February. New.

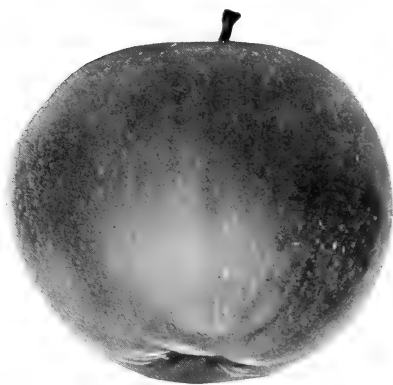
Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep bright red; crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Baxter—Originated in Canada, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Above medium size; dark red, spotted; mild, sub-acid, quality good.

Bellefleur, Yellow—Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—A large, handsome, striped apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

- Boiken**—A new variety from Transylvania, Europe. A very hardy and a young and continuous bearer. Flesh snow white, fine-grained. An excellent dessert fruit from January to June.
- Delaware Red**—Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, excellent; remarkable for its long keeping qualities. An early and abundant bearer. November to February.
- Fallwater**—(Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular, yellowish-green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.
- Gano**—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.
- Gideon**—Raised in Minnesota, from Crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermilion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality very good. December to March.



HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH.
One-fourth Size.

Grimes' Golden — (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size, yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Jonathan — Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April.

King—(Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

Longfield—A Russian variety imported some years since. Tree a free, upright grower, early and abundant bearer; medium to large; yellow, with a blush on sunny side like the Maiden's Blush; rich, sprightly sub-acid; quality as good as the Fameuse and somewhat like it. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the most profitable of all apples. Resembles the Wine Sap, but is a better grower. An excellent keeper.

Mann—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and

refreshing. A good, annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.



NORTHERN SPY.
One-fourth Size.

Northern Spy—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed, striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish-red; flesh white and tender with a mild, sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June; the tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head. Should be kept open by pruning so as to admit the air and light freely.

Ontario—A cross between Wagener and Northern Spy. Fruit large to very large; flavor a brisk sub-acid, sprightly, slightly aromatic; season mid winter to late winter. One of the best apples both for commercial purposes and for home use.

Red Canada—(Old Nonsuch, of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate, red, tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; tree thrifty, but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish-yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor, growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; moderate grower. November to February.

Russet, Golden—Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer; very popular. November to April.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Seek-no-Further—(Westfield)—Medium to large, slightly russeted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.

Spitzenberg, Esopus—Medium to large, deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Stark—Esteemed as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish-yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit large, waxy yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, mild acid; quality good.

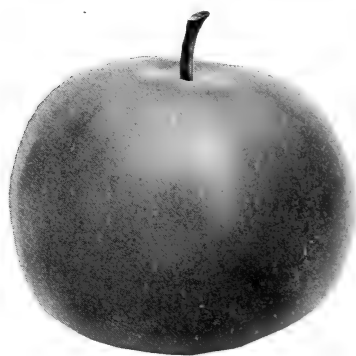
Talman's Sweeting—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

Wolf River—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome, red color, flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; sub-acid.

York Imperial—Of medium size, truncated, oval, angular; skin greenish-yellow; flesh tender, crisp, aromatic. Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where it originated.



YORK IMPERIAL.
One-fourth Size.

CRAB APPLES.

General Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Keeps well.

Martha—A new fruit raised from the seed of Duchess of Oldenburg.

Transcendant—Medium to large; roundish, oblong; golden yellow, with a rich crimson cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom; flesh yellow, crisp and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable; perfectly hardy; young and abundant bearer. September and October.

Whitney's Seedling—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy, green striped splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy.



PEACHES.



IN Michigan and in many of the surrounding districts, the peach is the king of fruits. It is the most extensively grown, and its production brings to the owner of the land the greatest profit of any fruit that he handles. It used to be that the peach belt of Michigan included just a small portion of land that lay along the south-eastern shore of Lake Michigan, but with increased knowledge of the fruit, the belt has widened until peach growing is successfully carried on in almost every county of the State. Not all kinds of lands are suited to the culture of the peach, but it would be hard to find a farm of say eighty or one hundred and sixty acres in which there is not some land that is suited to this luscious fruit.

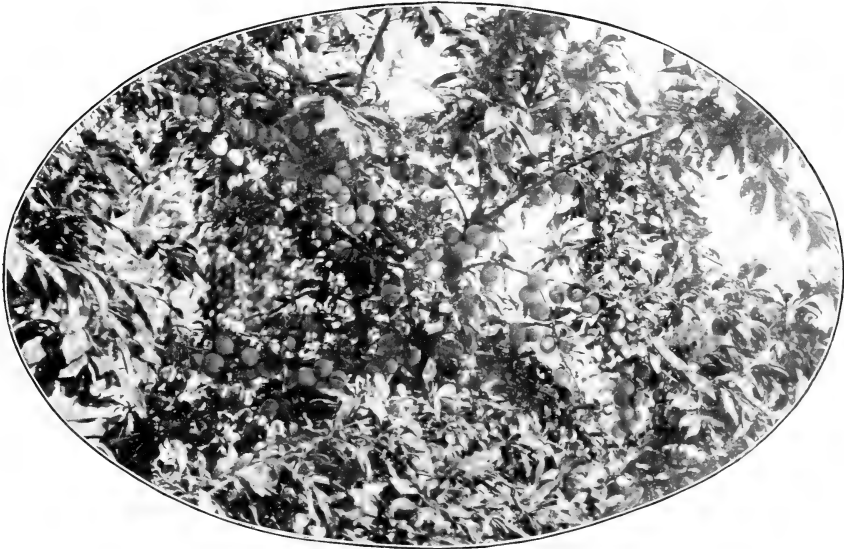
The peach will stand cold, and even when the thermometer reaches 20 degrees below zero, the trees will very likely come through in good condition. The one thing most to fear is the late frost. If there has been some warm weather during which the peach buds have swelled, then six or eight degrees of frost, it means a failure of that season's peach crop.

It may be stated that the peach likes soil lying close to lakes and shores of streams that are of sandy formation, but this is not a uniform rule, for oftentimes the land is composed of heavy loams and clays, and in these, even, the peaches thrive, and grow large crops. Peach growers have now quite generally formed packing associations and through these the peach grower finds a market without any trouble. His crop is graded carefully, and it rests with him what price he will receive. Perhaps no single agency has done more to make the peach grower try to improve his crop than these very associations, for if one grower learns that he is getting less for his fruit than the farmer who lives just a few miles away, he is apt to inquire into the cause, and find out the reason. Then he begins to improve his orchard and better fruit is the result.

"Whether the crop is to be grown for home use or for the market," says a writer on the peach, "the peach grower should expect to thin the fruit on the trees. Thinning is usually done when the fruit is nearly the size of the end of one's thumb. At this time the unfertilized and injured fruits are usually discovered, and one can estimate what the crop is to be. Rarely does one

thin enough. Thorough thinning saves the energy of the tree, which results in a larger and finer fruit, and destroys the curculio larvæ. As a general rule it will be found a good practice to remove all unsound and injured fruit and to leave no two peaches within five or six inches of each other. This amount of care may seem expensive, but it is time and labor used to good advantage."

Among the enemies of the peach tree are the grubs or borers. The best way to destroy these is to dig them out. This should be done in May or early June and again in September. This requires some time, but the work is not



heavy if the crop is tended to systematically, and care is taken to see that the insects do not get the start. The curculio, the larvæ of which is the worm in the fruit, is often destroyed by the jarring process. This is really the most labor, but in some cases it is necessary. Bordeaux Mixture used as a spray before the buds swell will usually prevent leaf curl, but some varieties, such as the Elberta, curl more or less even though spraying is more thorough, but the crop will be usually saved.

The bearing life of a peach tree is from ten to fifteen years, although some trees bear for a longer period than that. Individual trees will begin to fail after five or six years, and if one is going into peach growing as a commercial enterprise, he should have new orchards coming on to take the place of the worn-out trees. Tilling and fertilizing material, and labor spent in this

direction more than repay the owner. A method of cultivation that is usually found successful, is to have clean tillage until the middle of summer or later, and then sow a cover crop of rye, peas or clover. Some peach growers apply the fertilizer at the same time they sow their cover crop. The kind of fertilizer to be used depends on conditions. We cannot attempt here to state them all, but if you write to the West Michigan Nurseries they will give you reliable information to suit your particular needs, and will take pleasure in corresponding with you.

In buying your stock the first thing that you want to do is to be sure to get in correspondence with a reliable nurseryman. In buying peach trees, and indeed any fruit trees that you buy, be sure that they come from stock budded from bearing orchards. In that way you are sure of securing stock that is true to name, and nine times out of ten you will get stock that is better bearing. At this time, the Elberta is perhaps the best known peach; there are other very good varieties, however, and here again your nurseryman will give you sound advice. Any of the varieties which are shown in this catalogue are peaches that we can recommend. Every variety may not exactly suit your land, but some variety is certain to, and you may be sure of one thing, that every tree that you get is free from pests or disease.

PEACHES.

Admiral Dewey—This is another triumph in the production of very early peaches; there is no known variety that can compare with it in all the qualities that go to make a desirable early market variety; perfect freestone.

Ailsworth Late—This is the famous money-maker of Fair Plain. A large, yellow, late variety, ripens with Beer's Smock; a sure bearer; fruit very uniform in size; small pit and perfect freestone; beautiful blush on sunny side. Tree a fine grower, healthy and able to carry a wonderful load of fruit without breaking down. A very valuable addition to every orchard.

Alexander's Early—(Alexander)—Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ills. Medium size, skin greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive.

Barnard's Early—A fine yellow peach of good quality; very popular in Michigan. An excellent canner.

Beer's Smock—Large to very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow and of the very best quality for the season; freestone; a regular and enormous bearer, making it very desirable for market purposes; last of September.

Bokhara No. 3—Claimed to be the hardest peach known; large, yellow, good quality; August.

Brandywine—Large, yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, rich, fine flavor, tree hardy and good bearer. One of the new Michigan peaches for which the demand has been very large during the past season; last of September.

Carman—In size it is large; shape somewhat oblong, resembling its probable sister, the great Elberta, the tree also resembling this variety. Its color is pale yellow, covered for the most part with a deep blush, while the skin is very tough; the flesh is quite juicy and tender with a fine flavor and a freestone. Its time of ripening is exactly that of Early Rivers.

✓ **Chair's Choice**—Bearing at four years of age four or five bushels of fruit; large size; firm, yellow; very handsome and of good quality; ripens between Crawford's Late and Smock.

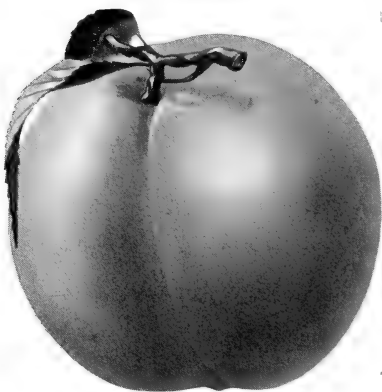
✓ **Champion**—Very large, many specimens measuring ten inches in circumference; creamy-white with red cheek; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; very hardy, productive; August; free.

✓ **Conklin**—A new, large, beautiful, golden-yellow peach, marbled with crimson; succeeds the Crawford's Early; of fine quality; very handsome.

✓ **Crawford's Early**—A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality; tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

✓ **Crawford's Late**—(Late Crawford)—Fruit of large size, skin yellow, or greenish-yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts; last of September.

✓ **Crosby**—(Excelsior)—Originated near Lowell, Mass.; tree low, spreading, willowly habit of growth; *fruit buds hardy*, so that "*CROSBY*" *produces full annual crops when all others fail*; fruit medium size, rich orange yellow, splashed with carmine on the sunny side; perfect freestone, pit small, flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and rich.



ENGLE'S MAMMOTH.
One-fourth Size.

✓ **Early Michigan**—Medium size, white with red cheek, handsome, flesh firm, white and of fine quality; an early and good bearer; middle of August.

✓ **Elberta**—The great market peach of the South and Southwest; it is perfectly hardy at the North, and is confidently believed by the most experienced fruit growers of the North to be one of the very best peaches for home use or market; ripens with Crawford's Early.

✓ **Emma**—Follows Elberta, and is claimed to belong to same type; large yellow, freestone with red cheek; flesh yellow, good quality;

a good shipper. Originated by Samuel M. Rumph, who also originated the Elberta at Marshalltown, Georgia.

Engle's Mammoth—Large, yellow; resembles late Crawford, but is more productive; last of August.

Fitzgerald—A seedling found at Oakville, Ontario, where it stands the winters perfectly, and for the past four years has cropped regularly. It is undoubtedly *very hardy*, and the fruit averages larger than any variety we know of; quality first-class, freestone, and we recommend it with entire confidence.

Yellow St. John—Large, roundish, orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high flavored; flesh yellow; prolific, an excellent peach; it ought to have a place in every orchard; middle of June.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Mass.; large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor; ripens with Early Crawford; very handsome. The originator says he sold the very fruit readily at first for \$12 per dozen peaches.

Golden Drop—Large, golden-yellow, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and very good. Tree very hardy, productive. Ripens between Hill's Chili and Smock.

Hill's Chili—Tree very hardy, slow grower, great bearer; excellent; late.

Jacques Rareripe—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.

Kalamazoo—Originated in Kalamazoo. A strong grower; bears full loads of fruit at two years old; size very uniform, pit small, flesh thick yellow and of fine quality; skin golden-yellow, with red cheek. Tree very hardy and reliable bearer. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford.

Lemon Free—A new seedling, originated in Ohio; resembles somewhat the Smock Free, but is in every way finer, larger and of better quality; a regular and prolific bearer, with fruit sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference, and of finest color and flavor. Ripens first of October. Freestone.

Lewis Seedling—One of the earliest freestones, remarkably hardy and a very early and abundant producer. Tree vigorous and an annual bearer. Fruit medium to large, handsome, skin greenish white, with red cheeks, flesh white, juicy, pit small. Middle to latter part of August. Very profitable.

Mountain Rose—Large, red, flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection. First of August.

New Prolific—A fine large variety, ripening after Crawford, and promising to take high position for both market and home use. Fruit large, attractive, firm; one of the best shippers; flesh yellow, fine flavor. Tree a very strong grower, hardy and productive. September.

- Old Mixon Free**—Large, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.
- Reeves' Favorite**—Large, roundish, skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a vinous flavor; a good, hardy variety. September.
- Salway**—Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; promises highly as a late, showy market sort.
- Sneed**—A good grower and productive. A profitable variety. Good quality. Color white, with red cheek.
- Snow's Orange**—Medium to large size; yellow flesh, melting and juicy. Is being planted largely in Michigan for a market variety; its hardness, productiveness, fine appearance, etc., combining to make it a profitable sort. September.
- Stephens' Rareripe**—A vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged, high-colored Old Mixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last Late Crawfords, and continues about three weeks. Freestone, white-fleshed, juicy and high flavored.
- Stump the World**—Very large, roundish, skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.
- Triumph**—The earliest freestone and the earliest yellow-fleshed peach known. The greatest acquisition yet in a peach. Ripens with the Alexander; in North Carolina about the middle of June; further South in May.
- Wonderful**—A freestone; color rich golden-yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Tree *wonderfully* prolific.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Atkins, Mich., October 20, 1904.

Gentlemen—The trees I bought from you five years ago this Fall are all true to name, and good bearing trees. Please accept my thanks. Please give me your best cash price on your No. 1 and No. 2 peach trees delivered this Fall, cash on delivery.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH ELLERTHORP.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Dowagiac, Mich., May 13, 1904.

Gentlemen—I had very good luck with my Keiffer Pears. I got five hundred, and they all lived and did very nicely, except one. There are eight of them in full bloom now.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. CULLINANE.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Albia, Iowa, July 13, 1904.

Gentlemen—The 50 pear trees you sent me last Spring are all alive, being very good for the time of planting, which was May 5th.

Yours truly,

ALBERT ROUSE.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Bristol, Ind., April 25, 1904.

Gentlemen—My stock arrived April 22d. I was well pleased with it. The Wild Goose Plums were the finest that I have ever seen. I hope to order all my stock from you another Spring.

Yours truly,

C. E. JUDSON.



PEARS.



YELLOW and sweet, pears are the fruit for children, though really, we are all children when it comes to pears. They have the daintiest of flavors, and there is no other fruit just like them. Picked from the tree, preserved or pickled, who was ever able to eat enough? If you are going to plant a few trees for your own satisfaction, do not forget the pear. There are many good varieties, and with the complete description given in this catalogue, you can hardly make a mistake.

If you are going into pear raising as a business venture, still a word of advice will not be out of place, and if you are dealing with a reliable house—and you ought to do nothing else—they will be only too glad to afford you all the assistance in their power.

Pears designed for the market, should be picked as soon as they will leave the branch easily, or as soon as the seeds have become colored.

Plant your trees in porous soil as experience has proved that they will not thrive in soggy soil. As soon as the tree begins to bear, high cultivation should cease, as blight is more apt to attack a rapid growing tree than one of slower growth.

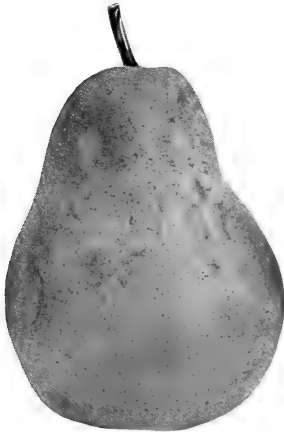
Some growers allow grass to grow close up to the tree, but it cannot be said that there is any general rule. Be governed by circumstances. If the trees are doing well, there is no occasion to cut away the grass, but if the growth of the tree is poor, due to its struggle with the grass about its trunk, cultivation should be resorted to at once.

A mistake is sometimes made in pruning pear trees too much. A pretty good rule to follow is to leave your trees alone if they are shapely. Cutting them causes more sprouts to form, and makes them more susceptible to blight.



BARTLETT PEAR.
One-fourth Size.

Thus it may be concluded, and rightly, that the great foe of pears is the blight—pear blight it is frequently, though inaccurately, called. The correct name is fire blight. It should not be confused with the pear leaf blight, a disease that attacks the leaf of the pear and incidentally injures the fruit. In many states, the fire blight attacks not only the pear, but the apple, quince, crab and hawthorn. The disease is due to the presence of germs in the inner bark and cambium. The disease is fortunately a very conspicuous one. The young twig turns black in both leaf and stem and remains black and dead through the ensuing winter. An orchard with this appearance is surely affected with fire blight.



DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME.
One-fourth Size.

If the young shoots of a tree affected with fire blight be examined, small drops of sticky thick fluid will be found around the edge of the diseased area. In this, dwell the bacteria of the fire blight. This gummy substance is carried by bees and other insects and in this way the disease is scattered broadcast.

Spraying is no remedy at all for it, from the fact that the bacteria gain entrance along a limb or trunk and live in the inner bark. The only remedy is the careful and continuous use of the saw and pruning knife. Cut off the diseased shoot or limb at least six inches below the place of apparent infection, so as to reach a point below the bacteria. The knife or saw should be sterilized each time used, by passing it through a flame or using carbolic acid solution, thus preventing new infection. Burn the pruned limbs. The best time to cut is before the sap has started in the early spring.

The West Michigan Nurseries will be glad to give you any assistance possible in combating this disease, whether you are a customer of theirs or not. Write them if necessary.

Pear trees do not always produce fruit of uniform size, but this result may generally be found to exist in external causes. It sometimes happens that a tree, after producing large fine fruit for two or three seasons will then bear small undersized pears. Thinning out the fruit early in the season after it is set, so the trees will not overbear, is one remedy ordinarily effective, though there are other causes, such as cold, unfavorable season which prevents the perfect development of the fruit. If none of these appear, it is likely the trees need more feeding. A little dressing of barnyard manure is one of the best ways to fertilize. Apply it rather sparingly and spread uniformly over the top of the ground. But as we have said before, too much manure and cultivation, promotes vigorous wood growth, and makes the tree an easier victim of fire blight.

PEARS.

SUMMER.

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. S.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale, lemon-yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September. D. & S.

Koonce—The handsomest, best and most valuable very early pear.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower, early bearer and profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Le Conte—Tree very vigorous and productive, partaking of the nature of the Chinese Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling. Fruit large, skin smooth, pale yellow. Quality fair. Ripens about with Bartlett.

Wilder—Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early pear. One of the best keeping early pears.

AUTUMN.

Beurre Bosc—Large; yellow russet; half melting, high flavored and excellent. September and October. S. A poor grower.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, and early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November. D. & S.

Beurre d'Anjou—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January. D. & S.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large; greenish-yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. October and November. D.

Early Harvest—(Chambers' or Kentucky)—Originated in Maryland, and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the *best* and most *profitable* market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large; rich, golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. August. D. & S.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. September and October. D. & S.

Howell—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright; free grower, and early and profuse bearer. September and October. D. & S.

Idaho—Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light, rich, yellow surface covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow and strongly furrowed, stem small and calyx closed; flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, melting and rich. September to October.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely if ever blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high prices in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house ripened. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large; greenish-yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September and October.

Seckel—Small; rich yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October. D. & S.

Sheldon—Medium to large; yellow and red; very excellent; from Wayne County, N. Y. Tree a fine grower and productive; must be double worked to grow on quince. October.

Vermont Beauty—A most desirable pear. The fruit is of medium size, very handsome, being yellow, with a bright carmine cheek. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, of the best, and almost equal to the Seckel; ripens immediately after the Seckel.

Worden Seckel—Originated in Oswego County, N. Y. It is a seedling of the Seckel, and is equally as good in quality as that variety and more juicy, with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. The color is yellow, with light red on the sunny side. The tree is very hardy and an enormous bearer, and the fruit is ripe just after the Seckel. All lovers of good pears should have trees of this variety.

WINTER.

Dana's Hovey—Medium to small; obtuse, pyriform; rich cinnamon-russet; melting, buttery, juicy, sweet and fine aroma. Tree very handsome, hardy; vigorous and productive. Ripens in December and in eating until the end of January. New. S.

Lawrence—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted, with a very fine, rich flavor; one of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January. S.

Lincoln Coreless—A remarkable late winter pear, from Tennessee. Keeps well until middle of March; very large, handsome appearance, good quality and with but few if any seeds. This pear is distinguished for its very small amount of core and seed, some specimens being *almost* entirely without either. Color golden-yellow. Good grower and very productive.

Winter Nellis—Medium in size; yellowish-green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December. S.

Abbreviations: S—standard; D—dwarf.



PLUMS.



EW fruits give better results than the plum *if cared for*. In those three words lies the entire secret of success in its culture. But you mustn't just stick a plum tree into the ground and expect it grow up to bear full crops if you don't do your part. Now you must not think from this that a plum tree requires more than its fair share of attention. It doesn't. Ordinary industry will bring results and even the curculio and black knot need not discourage you.

If black knot appears, cut off the affected branches and burn them. That is all you ordinarily have to do. If you do this thoroughly, you ought not to have any further trouble, but if you do, write to the West Michigan Nurseries. They will be pleased to grant you every assistance in their power.

With black knot disposed of, curculio is the next great foe of the plum. Here spraying must be relied upon to do the work, but caution must be observed.

Plum trees are easily injured by spraying mixtures that are too strong, and care should also be taken to put on the mixture with a spray that will throw a mist as fine as steam instead of putting it on in drops. Too strong mixture put on so it forms drops on the leaves, may eat holes through the leaves, causing them to fall off and consequently destroying the crop.

Some growers claim to have been successful in getting rid of the curculio without spraying. Their method is as follows :

They place a sheet under the tree and then the tree is shaken vigorously enough to bring down the fruit that has been stung, and the curculio as well. Both fruit and insects are then destroyed. This method also serves to



BRADSHAW PLUMS.
One-sixth Size.

thin out the fruit, leaving the remaining fruit on the tree to grow to full size.

During some seasons, plum trees grow so rapidly that many people consider it necessary to cut them back a good deal before winter sets in for fear that snow and ice will break them down. This practice of pruning may easily be overdone and in most cases it is better not to resort to it at all—at least it should be done very judiciously. The more you cut them back in winter the greater will be their wood growth the next season. Don't thin out the limbs too much for that will let in too much sunlight. Simply trim the long scraggy whips which shoot out during a season of rapid growth.

If the trees are of proper shape there is little danger of their breaking during the winter or when the fruit is on them, as the bulk of the crop is borne on the short spurs of the old limbs and not on the more luxuriant new growth.

PLUMS.

✓ **Bradshaw**—Fruit very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

Diamond—A large, magnificent, new plum, justly entitled to the name "Diamond." Nothing equals it in point of beauty. It is one of the finest of culinary plums. Oval, very dark nearly black. Ripens about September 10th. Its beautiful bloom makes it very attractive to the eye.

Fellenberg—(Italian Prune)—A fine late prune; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Grand Duke—Fruit oval with a short neck. Skin dark, almost a darkish-purple, but reddish when shaded and covered with blue bloom. Flesh greenish-yellow, adhering closely to the stone; very brisk, with a sweet and rich flavor when fully ripe.

○ **Green Gage**—Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Guii—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish, oval. Skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly sub-acid; freestone. Season last of August and first of September.

Imperial Gage—(Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval,

skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Lombard—Medium, round, oval, violet-red, juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.



ONE YEAR OLD BURBANK PLUMS.

Monarch—Tree very thrifty, hardy, healthy and handsome. Fruit largest size; often six inches in circumference; dark purple, nearly round. Flesh pale yellow, parts freely from stone, pleasant, juicy and first-rate quality. An early and regular bearer.

Moore's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles

Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands in Aristook County, Maine, where unprotected and exposed to cold it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardest plum grown, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer."

Ponds Seedling—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and an abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation.

Shipper's Pride—A large, dark purple, oval plum, very showy, often measures two inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet, keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. September.

Shropshire Damson—(or Prune Damson)—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large, and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree vigorous grower, very free from attacks of curculio; hardy and an abundant bearer. October.

Wild Goose—An improved variety of the Chickasaw, evident in the great vigor of the tree and increased size of the fruit, which is nearly as large as the Green Gage. Skin purple, with a bloom; flesh juicy, sweet and adheres to the stone. Last of July.

Wolf—This is an enormous bearer and bears annually. Fruit large and of good quality. Color bright red. Splendid for eating.

Yellow Egg—(White Magnum Bonum, White Egg Plum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

NEW JAPAN PLUMS.

Abundance—Large, bright red, with yellow cheek; flesh light yellow, very juicy, tender, with delicious sweetness; early, annual, profuse bearer. September.

Burbank—Large, globular, cherry-red, mottled yellow color; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, sweet, semi-cling. One of the best. Ripe July 1st to 10th.

Climax—Cross of Simoni and Botan. Very large, measuring $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, heart-shaped, a superbly rich plum, extremely early; ripens in the coast counties early in July, before any other good plum. Color of flesh yellow, sweet and delicious, with a pineapple fragrance.

October Purple—It is a splendid grower; ripens up its wood early to the tips; bears enormously every season; fruits "all over" the old wood on spurs, instead of away out on the branches, like many other varieties. Fruit very uniform and large, many specimens measuring over 7 inches in circumference. It is a superb late variety.

Red June—A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion red, with handsome

bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. When a little better known, likely to be in great demand for orchard planting.

Satsuma—Large, skin dark purplish red, mottled, with bluish bloom, shape globular or with a sharp point, flesh dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm quality, very good. Tree very vigorous. This is likely to prove one of the most valuable of the Japan varieties.

Wickson Japan—Very large, glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; stone small. Remarkable for its long keeping qualities. Tree of vigorous, upright growth.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Ruby, Mich., April 26, 1904.

Gentlemen—The 25 peach trees received all O. K. They are fine trees.
Very respectfully, DAVID BEARD.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Porterfield, Wis., June 5, 1904.

Gentlemen—I received the bale of trees some time ago, and found them in a remarkably good condition for the time they were en route. Have followed your directions closely as to soaking and setting out.
Yours respectfully,
CHAS. MARCHANT.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Birmingham, Ala., March 21, 1904.

Gentlemen—The plum trees and bushes were received on Wednesday. I thank you for your prompt and kind response to my letter calling attention to the difference on seasons in Michigan and Alabama. The bale arrived in good condition, and I am highly pleased with their general appearance, and look for them to prove satisfactory in every particular. This being the case, you will most certainly hear from me again in the near future. Again thanking you for your courtesy and promptness, I remain,
Very truly yours, A. D. PECK.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Lebanon, Ind., May 4, 1904.

Gentlemen—I received the Eclipse Cherry trees all right, and found them to be fine trees, and am well pleased with your treatment of me. I have had several inquiries already as to where I got my trees, and you may be sure I will always have a good word for you. Wishing you all possible success, I remain,
Yours respectfully, FRANCIS E. KERSEY.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Franklin Grove, Ill., April 24, 1904.

Gentlemen—The Maples were received O. K. a few days ago. They are all right, and well rooted. I am very much obliged.
Yours respectfully,
O. D. LAHMAN.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Dundee, Ill., April 29, 1904.

Gentlemen—The Roses received, and they are beauties, and I wish to thank you for promptness.
Yours very truly, D. HILL.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

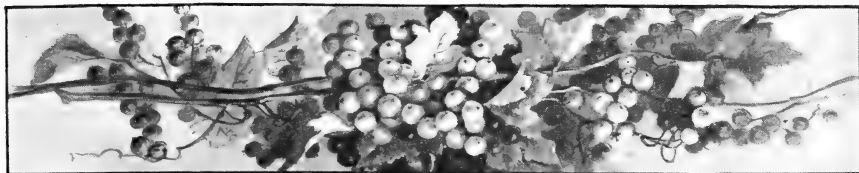
Franklin, Ohio, May 16, 1904.

Gentlemen—The plants you sent me arrived Saturday in good condition, for which please accept my thanks. I hope to be ready to order from you next season.
Yours truly, D. MILLER.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Schiller, Wis., April 22, 1904.

Gentlemen—I received my nursery stock a few days ago, and I am more than pleased with it. They are the finest trees that I ever bought, especially the Cook's Imperial Cherry Tree—it is a dandy. Thanking you for your prompt attention to my order, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
BERNARD TILLMAN.



CHERRIES.



THE cherry is one of the fruits of spring and early summer. They do not last long, and the man who undertakes to grow them for the market, should see to it that he gets the largest possible returns. Cherries almost always bring good prices, and there is good profit in raising them. When carefully packed, the cherry ships well, and it is among the best of our canned fruits. Since late investigations have given us larger information regarding fungi and their growth that have heretofore made cherry raising rather uncertain in its results, this industry has grown rapidly, and there seems to be a promising future for it. The blossom blight, it is now known, may be thoroughly eliminated with copper sulphate. Use one pound to one gallon of water, while the fruit rot usually destroying the entire crop in forty-eight hours' time, is also controlled by the same solution, although not nearly so strong a solution is necessary.

The cherry is not hard to protect from climatic conditions, and few fruits are more worthy of attention. For convenience sake cherries are divided into the sweet and sour, and these classes are in turn divided into a large number of varieties. The best known of these is Cook's Imperial.

The tree has heavy foliage, is a vigorous grower, and an early bearer. The fruit is firm and it is a good shipper. Probably for this climate there is no better variety, although the Black Tartarian which it resembles in shape, the Gov. Wood, The Eclipse, and half a dozen others, have their advocates.

A cherry tree in full bloom is one of the most beautiful objects in the landscape, while sometimes the fruit on a single tree is worth more than two or three acres of wheat.

The cherry tree is a long lived tree, and instances are known in which they have been bearing fruit for seventy or eighty years, and have grown to a height of seventy-five feet or more. There is a tree in northern Delaware that has produced on an average of \$50.00 worth of fruit annually for nearly twenty years, while one year the cherries sold for \$80.00, and seven years ago it bore 1,100 pounds of delicious fruit or enough to fill 54 peach baskets. In the States west of New York and as far west as Kansas



and Nebraska, the sour cherry reaches its greatest luxuriance. Trees and fruit are harder than the sweet cherries. They are subject to fewer troubles, and may be classed as among the easily cultivated fruits.

If he is growing a sweet cherry, he should plant his trees in a gravelly loam where there is plenty of moisture and sunshine. Care should be taken that the ground is not too wet as too much moisture will rot the tree. At the same time, the land should not be too rich as it might induce a rank growth of tree with little fruit. If you have experimented on your farm with other fruits, and have found a piece of land that was too dry for them, the chances are that it will be just right for the cherry tree. Anyway, it is worth the experiment. The sod should be kept away from the tree at least three feet, and frequent cultivation by hoeing during the growing season until the tree is going to fruit, should be practiced. After that the land may be seeded down and given a top dressing. Mulching around the trees in the fall with straw or coarse manure to protect the roots is a good practice. The best cover crops are winter oats or rye, which are sowed in July or August.



COOK'S IMPERIAL.
One-fourth Size.

For sour cherries, select a piece of land that has strong soil that is well drained. If you have land that consists of rich clay and loam, use that.



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In ordering your nursery stock, first be careful in selecting your nurseryman. When you do that, you may safely follow his advice. Usually the trees that are two years old are the best. The sweet cherries as they begin to grow early in the spring, should be transplanted in the fall, but the sour cherry may be set in the fall or spring. Cut the roots back to six or eight inches and the branches to about the same length. It is best not to leave more than three to five branches to form the top.

For the first year or two the branches should be well pruned back if they show a tendency to make a rank growth, and all the shoots springing up from the interior of the tree should be cut off.

The fruit buds of the cherry are hardier than those of the peach, and will endure cold reaching as low as twenty degrees below zero, if the tree has stopped growing early in the preceding fall. There are a few simple rules in the cultivation of the cherry, and if these are followed, even the beginner ought not to have very much trouble.

Among the insects, aphids are often found on the underside of the leaf causing them to curl. The fruit is also attacked by curculio which develops a little worm in the ripe fruit. Bordeaux mixture will generally be found efficacious for any of these troubles. For the aphids, paris green emulsion should be used as soon as the insects appear. If the trees have been allowed to go until the leaves curl, it will be necessary to pick off the leaves and destroy them, as it is impossible to reach them by spraying.

A cherry orchard should not be planted near a forest. If it is the trees are more or less likely to be attacked by the twig pruner, which is a forest insect. It attacks cherry trees, biting the new growth about an inch

from the old wood, and leaving it hanging by a little strip of bark. This insect cannot be killed by spraying.

The black beetle is one of the persistent foes of the cherry, and if your trees have been attacked, you will have enough to keep you busy for a while. We cannot here give you full directions but would advise you to write to the West Michigan Nurseries and they will be glad to give full details.

The unfavorable conditions for cherries which have existed in many localities during the past few years will probably not return for many years more. It resulted certainly in making the supply of cherries in the middle west much below the demand so that now this should prove a profitable crop to raise.

If the wet seasons do continue, more spraying may be necessary to destroy the funguous growths which thrive in wet weather and the man who is prepared to give his trees this little extra attention will find the planting of them a profitable investment.

CHERRIES.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or July.

Cook's Imperial—Originated by Stephen Cook. A wonderful early dark cherry. About ten days earlier than the Black Tartarian, resembling it in shape, but being larger. A very rich, sweet, pleasant flavor. Very small pit. Wonderful producer of elegant fruit. Ripens last of June, about with the Gov. Wood. Tree is a vigorous grower and early bearer, with beautiful dark green foliage, which holds very late. A good firm shipper and a money maker.

Governor Wood—Very large, rich; light yellow, with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the very best. Last of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large; pale yellow or red; firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—A most promising cherry; fruit of immense size, of rich, deep black; flesh dark tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly and makes a most noble dish for the table.

Windsor—New seedling, originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excel-

lent; one of the best, light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Belle Magnifique—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. Ripens last of July.

Brusseler Braune—New; latest of all cherries. Originated in Europe. Very hardy, wonderfully productive, dark brown-red, very large and handsome. The most profitable market variety in cultivation. A stronger grower and better bearer than Early Richmond; fruit much larger. Ripens after other varieties are all gone.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

Eclipse—Very large, dark red, late, juicy, rich, melting, deep flesh, small pit; extremely hardy, and good shipper; ripens first of August. A wonderful seller as it comes on the market after all others have gone and people are hungry for cherries. Tree a splendid grower, having a full, rich, dark green foliage. Write for testimonials.

English Morello—Medium to large, blackish-red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Kelley's New—A large, dark red; abundant bearer. Tree a seedling; stands 40 feet high, 2 feet in diameter; has borne 22 crates in one season; dark rich foliage. Ripens a long season; a good shipper. Fruit brings the highest price in the market. See letter from Prof. Taft.

Late Duke—Large, light red, late and fine. Last of July.

Large Montmorency—No doubt one of the finest acid cherries; tree very hardy, and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops; fruit of good size, fine flavor, and of bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere, especially for northern latitudes; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. End of June.

May Duke—Large, red, juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Ostheim—A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish, ovate; skin red; dark at maturity; stalk long, flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet.

APRICOTS.

Alexander—Very hardy, an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Harris—Equal in size and quality to the best cultivated; recommended for its hardness and good bearing qualities. June 20th to July 1st.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel.

Moorpark—One of the largest, orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Montgamit—Large, early; one of the best. Flesh firm, juicy and excellent. The best for eating out of hand. Tree very productive.

West Michigan Nurseries, Carthan, Ohio, May 7, 1904.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Gentlemen—Trees arrived in fine shape. Many thanks.
Sincerely yours, J. L. KLINGLOR.

West Michigan Nurseries, Milwaukee, Wis., April 12, 1904.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Gentlemen—Received goods yesterday, April 11th, in good condition. Thanking you for your attention, I remain,
ARTHUR P. LOEWE, 618 Island Ave.

West Michigan Nurseries, Wyatt, Ind., April 4, 1904.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Gentlemen—Trees received in good shape and am well pleased with them.
Yours truly, J. H. EASTERDAY.

West Michigan Nurseries, Chicago, April 17, 1904.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Gentlemen—Your favor of the 12th inst. has been forwarded to me, together with letter stating that trees had been received without delay. This letter also stated that they opened up very satisfactory and appeared to be in fine condition.
Yours truly, J. JONES.

West Michigan Nurseries, Tipton, Ind., March 27, 1904.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Gentlemen—Nursery stock received and perfectly satisfactory. We thank you for selecting such good stock, and will know where to place our Fall orders.
Yours truly, D. STROUD & Co., Tipton, Ind.

West Michigan Nurseries, Bitely, Mich., May 3, 1904.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Gentlemen—Your favor of the 1st inst., with way-bill for new invoice of fruit trees received. We enclose herewith the original order and shipping bill and take this occasion to thank you most sincerely for your prompt handling of this matter, and will most assuredly remember you when we order again.
Very truly yours,
W. H. SEELYE.

West Michigan Nurseries, Stronghurst, Ill., April 14, 1904.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Gentlemen—I received the trees the same evening that I wrote you in the morning as to delay on road. They came in good shape. Had they been packed as a good many nurseries pack, they would have been in bad condition. Sorry that I have put you to unnecessary trouble.
Respectfully,
J. MARION FORT.

West Michigan Nurseries, White Oak, Mich., May 10, 1904.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Gentlemen—I received my trees all right. I am pleased with them, and was glad they looked so nice. Two of my neighbors have Hedge from another nursery and the ones you shipped me are far superior. I thank you very much. I will keep your price list, and if any of my neighbors want to send will recommend the West Michigan Nurseries.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZA BEHN.



QUINCES.

1 **Apple or Orange**—Large, roundish; bright golden-yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

1 **Bourgeat**—A new, golden, prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until mid-winter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome, surpassing all varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Meech's Prolific—The most prolific of all known varieties; ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed and size large.

2 **Rea's Mammoth**—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally as good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.



CHAMPION.
One-fourth Size.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Holly, Mich., April 24, 1904.

Gentlemen—Nursery stock received in good shape, and found them first-class.
Respectfully submitted, J. D. HADDON.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Muskegon Heights, Mich., April 21, 1904.

Gentlemen—Your consignment of trees was received in due time. I am pleased to say that my expectations are more than realized in every way. I thank you for the pains you have taken in selection, packing and shipping them to me. My neighbors who have seen them are delighted with their general appearance, and with the fine appearance of those sent me last year from your nurseries, and are preparing their grounds for planting fruit next year. I thank you heartily for your liberal treatment, and other demonstrations of honest dealings.

Yours truly,
MICHAEL MASON.



GRAPES.



IF Michigan has a fruit belt, it also has a grape belt, but as the one can no longer be confined to a certain territory, so the other has reached over the limitations that at first were thought to confine it. There is an attraction about grape growing that hardly any other fruit possesses. The owner of a vineyard watches his vines from the time they are planted, trains them in the direction that he wishes them to grow, indeed gives a more watchful care to his grape vines than to almost any other fruit. There is also a fascination in reaching in under the vines and cutting off great big luscious bunches of grapes. Usually the man who grows grapes does not want to take up any other kind of fruit especially on a large scale. Here he finds satisfaction for all his energies, and the returns are a splendid recompense for his labor.

Perhaps no grower of the grape is better known than C. C. Corby, whose success even with ordinary varieties of grape has been little short of marvelous. To a friend who asked him the secret of his success, he said: "I believe in clean culture and pin my faith to arm pruning and the renewal system, though a few varieties do better on spur pruning." That seems easy, doesn't it? And yet lack of doing it has been the undoing of many who would grow the grape. In most cases, we would advise trimming off so that the bunches of grapes are fully five feet from the ground. Let there be bunches of foliage above them so as to give perfect shading to the cluster. Somehow or another, the grape seems to thrive best in the shadow of its own leaves. Its juice is sweeter and the bunches seem to ripen more evenly. If you are planting grapes for the first time, we would advise you to select two or three varieties, hardly more than that. If you are in doubt which varieties to select, you would be perfectly safe if you are dealing with a reliable firm, such as the West Michigan Nurseries, to let them select your stock for you.

They would be sure to send you the very best for your purposes, and the seeming trouble that you would put them to, would be a pleasure for them.

We would suggest to those who plant grapes, with the intention of

placing them on the market, that they choose one which ripens very early or one which ripens late.

Why we suggest this is because 85 per cent of the grapes grown for the market in this country are Concord and therefore the whole crop of grapes is thrown on the market at the same time, which has a tendency to lower prices.

Those who get their grapes on the market unusually early or unusually late are the ones who realize the best profit.

One of the greatest mistakes made is the picking of grapes too green. Never do that.

GRAPES.

BLACK GRAPES.

Campbell's Early—This is not a *chance* seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator through successive crossing of the most promising varieties which he had produced or tested within the past thirty years.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country.

Early Ohio—The earliest black grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry medium, covered with a heavy bloom; leaves very large, thick and leathery; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy or more so than the Concord. A vigorous grower, very productive and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to the stem. One of the best shippers.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

? **Hartford Prolific**—Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of a fair quality.

? **McPike**—Originated by H. G. McPike, of Mount Lookout Park, Alton, Ill. A seedling of Worden, with all its good qualities, unequaled leaf, perfect character in every point, superb quality, color and flavor like the Worden; berries very large, measuring over three inches in circumference.

Moore's Early—Raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero without injury to it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop.

Worden—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier.

RED OR AMBER VARIETIES.

Agawam—(Rogers' No. 15). A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross.

Bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered, berries large, with a thick skin; pulp soft, sweet, sprightly; vine very vigorous. Ripens early.

Brighton—A valuable variety, possessing much of the excellent flavor of the Hamburgs, and also the hardiness of our best native sorts. The berry is large, resembling the Catawba, and ripens with the earlier varieties.

Catawba—Well-known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive.

Salem—(Rogers' No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large, berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

Vergennes—Originated at Vergennes, Vt., near Lake Champlain. The originator says of it: "Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious, ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific." Its keeping qualities are superior.

WHITE GRAPES.

Empire State—A purely native variety; remarkably strong grower; foliage resists mildew; extremely hardy, very productive; fruit ripens early, of best quality; hangs firmly to the stem; continues a long time on vine; remarkably good keeper.

Green Mountain—A very early and delicious grape; pulp tender and sweet, with but one or two seeds; bears young and profusely, and ripens from the 25th of August to the 1st of September. The only grape thus far tested that ranks first, both in earliness and quality.

Moore's Diamond—Originated by Jacob Moore, the producer of the Brighton, and seems destined to become very popular; equal in size to Concord, color greenish white with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe, flesh tender, juicy, nearly transparent and very good, vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before Concord.

Niagara—This white grape has attracted the most attention of any new fruit recently introduced. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and prolific, bunches large, uniform and compact, berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun, quality good. Ripens with Concord.

Pocklington—A showy, white variety of good quality, vine very hardy, healthy and productive. It is a seedling of Concord. Will no doubt prove a valuable and popular grape. Ripens soon after the Concord.



BUSH FRUITS.



ALMOST every one has a few feet of ground which he can use for a few bushes of small fruit. A row of blackberries or raspberries, currants or gooseberries does not take up much room, and you will have the delight of growing the fruit for your own table. At the same time, if you wish to go into the culture of these fruits on a larger scale, and make it a business enterprise, good returns will meet you. Perhaps never before has there been so much attention paid to these small fruits. No longer are they permitted just to grow up and take care of themselves.

The beauty about these fruits is that you do not have to wait years to begin getting crops. All small fruits yield quickly to care, and the excellence of their fruit depends very largely on the degree of moisture in the soil and the extent to which this moisture is conserved.

Unless this is done, the fruit is very apt to suffer in times of drought. In all the bramble fruits like blackberries and raspberries, the wood bears but once, the shoots that spring up this year will be fully grown by the fall, and next year will bear their first and only crop. After the crop is off, or before the following spring, they should be cut out entirely. Meantime, another crop of shoots has grown to bear next year. Keeping these facts in mind, there is no reason why one should not get good returns from his bush berries.

Currants and gooseberries also bear the second year, and sometimes for two or three years after. The first two crops, however, are usually the best and after that the fruit grower will get better results by cutting out the old and weak wood. Two or three new shoots should be allowed to come in each year, and in this way the bush is constantly renewing.

Raspberries grow well in this climate, and the cultivated fruit is in every way superior to that which grows wild. There are two or three



THREE-YEAR-OLD PLUM TREES.
Rows one-half mile long.

varieties that the novice should select, and if he does, he will not make a mistake. For soil, almost anything is good. Clay, sand, loam or even mud will be found suitable. The raspberries need vigorous pruning, and the bushes must be kept thinned out. In this way well developed berries and fruit delicious to the taste, will be grown. To give in brief the directions for raspberry culture, the grower should thoroughly prepare his soil, using fertilizer; thinning out his weak canes, and training back the shoots so as to develop side branches, finally making wise discrimination in the selection of varieties, will result in good returns.

Red raspberry canes may be trimmed back at any time and so as to permit of cultivation. Do not allow them to grow up so one row develops another. In the spring of the year, as soon as the young canes have grown to a height of two feet, pinch off the tips. This will induce a stocky growth, and cause lateral branches to be thrown out. If later in the season, there is a tendency to grow tall, pinch the branches back. Don't let your raspberry canes exceed four feet in height, and in the spring they should be trimmed to three feet. By so doing, you will have strong, nicely branched bushes, with large bearing surface.

RASPBERRIES.

It is hard to get too rich soil for black raspberries, and the land may be manured freely. You can hardly make a mistake in applying stable manure liberally. Your nurseryman will usually be a good counselor for you, and we know that the West Michigan Nurseries at least, will give the best of advice. If you follow them, you will have fruit that is not only a delight to cultivate, but delicious for the table.

RASPBERRIES.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

“**Columbian**”—The greatest raspberry of the age. It is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg, and is believed to be a cross between the two. It is enormously productive, of large size and excellent quality. Season of fruiting from July 12th to August 15th. It has stood 28 degrees below zero without injury, is propagated from the tips and does not sucker. The color is dark red; adheres to the stem, does not crumble in picking and is a splendid shipper. It has yielded over 8,000 quarts per acre.

Cuthbert—(The Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep rich crimson; firm, of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive.

7. **Golden Queen**—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a *rich, golden yellow*. The flavor is of the highest quality. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered.

Loudon—The Loudon New Red Raspberry ripens with the earliest and hangs to the last. In productiveness it is beyond any red raspberry known, and is a famous shipping berry.

Marlboro—The very best early red raspberry for the North. Hardy and productive.

Miller's Red—Vigorous and sturdy in cane; very early. Fruit large and profuse; beautiful and brilliant in color; sweet, luscious flavor. Nothing in the way of red raspberries since the advent of the Cuthbert can be compared with the Miller in point of value.

BLACK CAPS.

Cumberland—This new berry is a very valuable acquisition. With its greatly superior size it combines the equally valuable characteristics of great firmness, splendid quality and wonderful productiveness. The plants are entirely hardy, very vigorous and healthful, and seem entirely unaffected by either anthracnose or "yellow blight." In season of ripening it follows Palmer and Souhegan, and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety.

Gregg—Of good size, fine quality, very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts.

Kansas—Canes are of strong growth, very hardy and prolific, with tough, healthy, clean foliage.

Mammoth Cluster—The largest black cap except Gregg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

Munger—Excels all others in size and productiveness—5 to 8 days later than Gregg.

Ohio—A very strong growing hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster, more productive than any other variety.

Souhegan—A new variety commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. Said to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind.

CURRANTS.

No good housewife ever expects to go through the season without putting up currant jelly. This is the standard jelly and it is never so nice as when you are able to pick the fruit off your own vine. There is something of a fascination to currant culture that there is to grape culture, although it is on a smaller scale, but big bunches of currants always command admiration, and there is always satisfaction for the grower in producing them. Currants are an easy fruit to grow, most of the varieties being hardy, and giving good results. They should be trimmed for fall, and the old and half dead canes taken out. Currants thrive best in heavy clay soil. They have their enemies

the same as all fruit, but with care and attention, these can be eradicated. The currant worm is perhaps the most annoying, and this can be killed by the use of paris green.

CURRENTS.

Black Champion—Bushes large, and flavor of fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bunches, and, unlike other varieties, bears the severest pruning without detriment.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Very large, deep red, rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor. A great acquisition.

La Versailles—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

North Star—It is claimed for this variety that it is the best growing, the best flavored, and the most prolific red currants.

Perfection Currant—A new red variety of great promise. Large and prolific.

Pomona—A new red currant. One of the best.

Red Cross—A new red currant of large size and superior quality; exceedingly vigorous and productive, with long fruit stems.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Wilder—Very large, light red; unequaled for table, canning or market; enormously productive; flavor delicious, mild acid.

BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberry is to small fruits what the apple is to the large, generally the most profitable. It bears heavy crops and results can be counted upon with more or less certainty. Its only drawback is that it is a poor shipper. There are a number of good varieties of blackberries and with these for a start, successful growing should be easily done. In this climate the blackberry grows to large size and is of excellent taste. The worst drawback there is to its cultivation is that in severe winters there is a likelihood of its being killed. The blackberry will adapt itself to a large variety of soil, but perhaps a sandy loam soil such as is found in many parts of Michigan, is a

well producing soil. The soil should be rich enough to get a large healthy crop of canes which will at the same time grow a good crop of fruit. Blackberries should be set early in the spring and be well staked. A convenient method of staking is to place stakes in a row about every twenty feet bracing the end posts, and stringing with No. 12 wire about four feet high. Then when the plants have grown sufficiently, they can be tied in bunches of two or three canes to the wire, having first cut out the undesirable ones. As soon as the bushes are full, the old canes should be removed with pruning shears or sharp sickle.

BLACKBERRIES.

Early Harvest—A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality.

Eldorado—This remarkable berry has been cultivated 12 years, and under careful test at different experiment stations. It has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. Vine vigorous and hardy, enduring the winter of the far Northwest; berries sweet, melting, without any hard core, and keeping ten days after picking.

Erie—Very large and very hardy. A strong grower and great bearer, producing large, sweet berries; early in ripening.

Hess—This new variety originated on the farm of Juan Hess, where it has produced annual crops of large price berries for years without any cultivation. Under cultivation this berry is a wonder. Its large size, firm shipping qualities and extreme hardiness are points that win. Has never winter-killed in the most severe winters; a strong grower, berries jet black, firm, good flavor and pleasing to taste. Medium to late.

Lawton—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size; delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Medium to late.

Rathbun—One of the best. Large, fine flavored and worthy of a trial.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Chautauqua—A new strong-growing variety of the English type. Very promising. Fruit white, of largest size and enormously productive. Its size, beauty, productiveness and good quality will make it very popular.

Columbus—A new American seedling Gooseberry of the English type. It is of large size, oval in form, skin greenish-yellow, smooth, of fine quality. Plant a strong, robust grower, with large spikes or thorns. Foliage large and glossy. Has never shown a trace of mildew.

Downing—Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous American sort, very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor.

Industry—This is said to be the best English Gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, a great cropper. The berries are of the largest size, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable, of finely quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable, as it is the largest grown.

Keepsake—Color, white or light-yellow. Quality as good or better than the "Industry," and more productive than that variety.

Pearl—Originated by Prof. William Saunders, of the Experimental Station, Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all the Experimental Stations in the United States for the past four years and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew. Fruit third larger than Downing.

Red Jacket—This new American Gooseberry is as large as the largest English variety. Berry smooth; very prolific and hardy; quality the best.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet, and good. Vigorous grower.

STRAWBERRIES.

We have experienced so much trouble in handling strawberry plants packed with other stock that we do not wish to sell them at all. The difficulty is, that when the plants are closely packed in a box with other stock they heat, the leaves turn black, and many of the plants die, thus causing dissatisfaction.

West Michigan Nurseries,

Constantine, Mich., May 5th, 1904.

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Gentlemen—Our trees came in good shape, and am well pleased with the looks of them.

Yours sincerely,

MR. A. NASH.

West Michigan Nurseries,

Hamburg, Iowa, April 7, 1904.

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Gentlemen—Yours at hand, and would say in reply that the trees came all right. I am well satisfied with the same. Next year I will want another bill for myself, and I will order some for my neighbors.

Most respectfully,

CHARLES WHITED.

West Michigan Nurseries,

Chicago, May 7, 1904.

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Gentlemen—It is with great pleasure that I have the privilege of enclosing you check for \$195.99 in full settlement for my Spring order of young trees. All the stock has been perfectly satisfactory. I desire to offer you my sincere thanks for the personal attention that you have given to my orders, and I can assure you that I shall endeavor to use my influence with several people who are desirous of placing orders this Fall for large shipments. Kindly acknowledge the receipt of this certified check. With best wishes, I am,

Your obedient servant, etc.,

JAMES COULAS.



ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

Cultivation.—See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and better in growth, and that it will eventually supersede the old favorite.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep and thus secure a more tender growth.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, but early and good.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months.

New American—A new variety, forming a very beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Superior to the Downing.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid-growing timber tree of great value, especially at the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit of good size and produced in great abundance.



ORNAMENTAL TREES.



NEVER so much as now, has attention been given to the planting of ornamental trees. In the past few years it has become very much the fashion to set out trees and the practice is an admirable one. With the cutting down of our great forests, the need for more trees around the home is seriously felt. Around schools and public buildings, young trees are planted and every State in the Union has its arbor day.

There is a demand for good honest nursery stock. Perhaps in nothing else, has there been so much poor and almost worthless stock hoisted upon the public as among the ornamental trees. However, reliable nurserymen have taken up this branch of the business, and now there is no excuse for anyone getting poor stock. The only care that you need to have is to buy your stock from a reliable house. This done and followed up with plain directions which any nursery house will give you for planting and taking care of your trees, and good results ought to follow. The writer himself has gone over the ground of the West Michigan Nurseries and has carefully inspected the stock of ornamental trees, and feels justified in saying that he believes no one could secure better stock than right from this firm.

WHAT TO DO FOR YOUNG TREES.

The success of your orchard may depend on the treatment you give your stock right after it has been received and unpacked. Thousands of well grown, healthy specimens delivered in first-class condition are annually lost through neglect or bad judgment. When the trees and plants are received dip them in water and bury the roots in moist shady ground until they are planted. The dirt should be heeled in so as to come in contact with the roots. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground.

When planting, take out a few trees at a time. An hour's exposure to the hot sun and drying winds, is sure death to many trees.



CATALPA SPECIOSA.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a *sharp* knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs suitable to form the top, and



ORCHARD VIEW ON WEST MICHIGAN NURSERY FARM.

cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches, and headed back to a proper height to form the top.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

Alder (*Alnus*).

Imperial Cut Leaf—(*Laciniata Imperialis*). A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy; one of the best lawn trees.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

American White. A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree.

European—(*Excelsior*)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head, pinnate leaves and black buds.

Beech (*Fagus*).

European—(*Sylvatica*)—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of sixty or eighty feet.

Fern-leaved—(*Heterophylla*)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

Purple-leaved—(*Purpurea*)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson.

Birch (*Betula*).

European White—(*Alba*)—A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Purple-leaved—(*Folis Purpureis*)—A variety possessing the vigorous habits of the species, and having the rich, purple foliage.

Catalpa (*Speciosa*).

A variety originating in the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common *Catalpa* (*Syringæfolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

Cherry (*Cerasus*).

Dwarf White-Flowering—(*Humilis* fl. pl.) A variety of the Morello, with double white flowers. Both this and the succeeding are very ornamental.

Large Double-Flowering.—(*Flore alba pleno*). A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty double flowers.

Chestnut.

American—A well-known forest and nut-bearing tree; of great value for ornamental purposes.

Spanish—A valuable species for both ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree and produces fruit three or four times as large as the American variety.

Japan—Tree medium sized and decidedly ornamental. It fruits when very young; nuts are much larger than the Spanish and equal to it in flavor.

Dogwood.

American White—(*Florida*)—A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter, early in spring before the leaves appear.

Red Flowering—First disseminated by Thomas Meehan and considered a great acquisition.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

American White—(*American*)—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

English—(*Campestres*)—An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves.

Purple—(*Stricta Purpurea*)—A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

Scotch, or *Wych*—(*Montana*)—A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth, foliage large.

Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus*).

Red-Flowering—(*Rebicunda*)—Not so rapid or fine a grower as the White; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers.

White-Flowering—(*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark-green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Kentucky Coffee Tree.

A native tree of large size, rough bark and coarse branches; feathery foliage of a bluish-green color.

Linden (*Tilia*)

American—(*Americana*)—A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.



CATALPA SPECIOSA.

European—(Europaea)—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

Maple (Acer)

Ash-leaved—(Negundo fraxinifolium)—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light-green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

Blood-Leaved Japan—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish-crimson in June.

Norway—(Plantanoides)—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, renders it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Scarlet—(Rubrum)—A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In Autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective.

Sugar, or Rock—(Saccharinum)—The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues.

Schwedler's Norway—(Schwedlerii)—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves.

Silver-Leaved—(A. dasycarpum)—One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree.

Weir's Cut-Leaved—(Weirii Laciniatum)—A Silver Maple with remarkable and beautifully dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance.

Mountain Ash (Sorbus).

European—(Aucuparia)—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

Oak-Leaved—(Quercifolia)—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed.

Poplar (Populus).

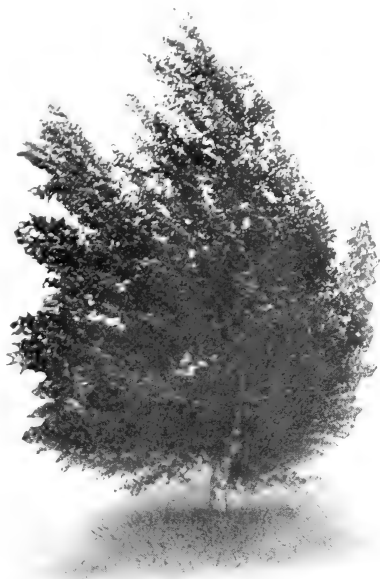
Carolina—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, pale to deep green.

Lombardy—(Festigiata)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads.

Salisburya

Maiden Hair Tree—(Adiantifolia)—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Sycamore Oriental or Plane Tree—As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. A rapid grower, attains a large size and is very graceful. Foliage heavy, and



EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH



CAROLINA POPLAR.

inias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

Birch (Betula).

Cut-Leaved Weeping—(Pendula Laciniata)—Extremely vigorous and hardy, tall, slender, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves, but half concealing the white, upright trunk. Color brilliantly full.

Elm (Ulmus).

Camperdown Weeping—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark-green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

Mountain Ash (Sorbus)

Weeping—(Aucuparia Pendula)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weep-

not subject to the ravages of insects. Especially valuable for city planting as it is not affected by smoke or gas.

Tulip Tree (Liriodendron).

Tulipifera — A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers.

Walnut (Juglans).

Black Walnut—(J. Nigra)—A native species of large size and majestic form; foliage beautiful, being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets.

Butternut—(J. Cinera)—A native tree of medium size, spreading head and grayish-colored bark.

English or Maderia Nut — (J. Regia)—A handsome tree which produces fine fruit. Should be more extensively planted, as it is quite hardy.

Willow (Salix).

Rosemary-leaved—(Rosmarinifolia) — Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome, round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

Yellow Wood (Virgilia Lutea).

One of the finest of American trees, resembling the Rob-

ing branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry.

A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Arbor Vitae (Thuja).

American—(*Occidentalis*)—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time, with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live, but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds.

Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis—(New)—Of upright, compact habit, similar to the Irish Juniper. Very desirable.

Cedar, Red.

J. Virginiana—A well-known American tree, with deep-green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

Fir.

Balsam or Silver—Leaves dark-green above, silvery beneath, retaining their color during the severest winter; grows rapidly and is very hardy.

Concolor—The Concolor is the Queen of Firs, clothed in robes of ermine and emerald. Its delicate, feathery foliage and handsome shades of coloring render this one of the most beautiful lawn trees.

Juniper (*Juniperus*).

Irish—(*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub.



AUSTRIAN PINE.

elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

Yew (Taxis).

Erect English—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable. Much used for hedges.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althæa, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus).

The Althæas are fine, tree-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every tree or shrub is out of bloom.

Double Red — (Rubra flore pleno).

Double Purple — (Purpurea flore pleno).

Double White — (Alba flore pleno).

Single Red — (Rubrum).

Pine (Pinus).

Austrian or Black — (Austriaca) — A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable.

Scotch — (Sylvestris) — A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver-green foliage.

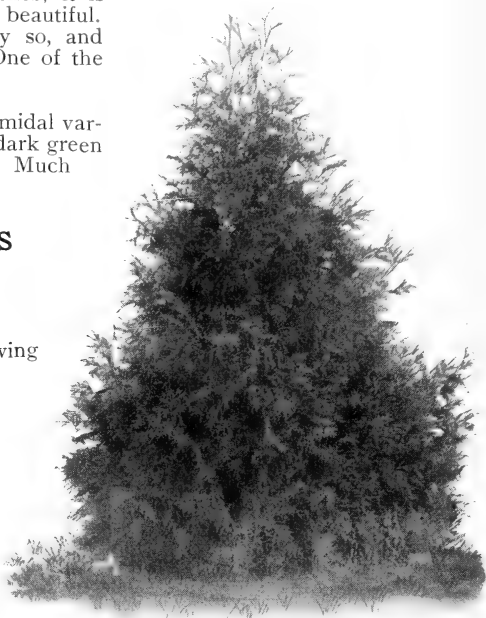
White — (Strobus) — The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery-green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Spruce (Abies).

Colorado Blue — (Picea Pungens) — A rare, elegant tree with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

Hemlock, or Weeping — (Canadensis) — An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage like that of the Yew.

Norway — (Excelsa) — A lofty elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably



AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.

- Single Purple*—(Purpurea).
Single White—(Alba).
Variegated-Leaved Double-Flowering—(Flore pleno fol. variegata)—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.
- Almond** (Prunus).
Double Rose Flowering—(Japonica rubra fl. pl.)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear; small, double, rose-like flowers.
Double White Flowering—(Japonica alba fl. pl.)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.
- Barberry** (Berberis).
Purple-Leaved—(Purpurea)—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.
European—(Vulgaris)—A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit.
- Calycanthus, or Sweet-Scented Shrub** (Calycanthe).
 The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable color. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.
- Clethra**.
Alnifolia—(White Alder)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.
- Crab**.
Bechtel's Double Flowering American Crab—(Pyrus Angustifolia)—A medium-sized, hardy ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses, scenting the atmosphere for a long distance with a perfume equal to that of any rose.
- Deutzia**.
 This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June in racemes four to six inches long.
Lemoinei—A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known *Deutzia gracilis* with *Deutzia parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.
Double Flowering—(Crenata flore pleno)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.
Pride of Rochester—A new variety raised from *Deutzia Crenata*, and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias.
- Elder** (Sambucus).
 A well-known shrub, which blossoms in the spring and afterwards is covered with handsome berries; there are several varieties.
Golden—(S. Aurea)—A beautiful variety with light yellow leaves, which hold their color well and render the plant very conspicuous and effective.
- Elaeagnus Longipes**.
 A well-known shrub of spreading habit, dark green foliage, silvery-white beneath, with yellow flowers and bright red fruit that is beautiful as an ornament on the bush and is esteemed very highly by many for use in place of cranberries.
- Fringe**.
Purple, or Smoke Tree—A very elegant and ornamental large shrub, with

curious, hair-like flowers, which, being a pinkish-brown color, give it the names, "Purple Fringe" and "Smoke Tree." The blossoms are in July.
White—(*Chionanthus Virginica*)—An entirely different plant from the preceding; has handsome, large foliage and racemes of delicate white flowers.

Golden Glow Flower, Summer Chrysanthemum (*Rudbeckia Laciniata*).

A hardy, perennial plant, growing eight feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems, exquisite double blossoms of the brightest golden color and as large as the Cactus Dahlia.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*).

Red Tartarian—A beautiful shrub; vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white in June.

White Tartarian—A large shrub having white flowers in May and June.

Hydrangea.

Paniculata Grandiflora—A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight



TWO-YEAR OLD PEAR ORCHARD.

or ten feet; flower white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

Ludwig Spaeth—New, and believed to be the finest of its class. Color purplish-red. A great acquisition.

Marie Le Graye—A free grower, producing magnificent large thysses of purest white flowers, which are very fragrant and showy. Highly recommended as perhaps the best of the white lilacs.

Madame Lemoine—New and very promising. Flower double white.

Persian, Purple or White—Foliage resembles the Privet more than the lilac. Flowers are most abundant.

Purple, Common—(*Vulgaris*)—The well-known sort.

Red—(*Rubra Insignus*)—New, and one of the choicest of its colors.

Large Flowering White—(*Alba Grandiflora*)—Very large; pure white tufts of flowers.

Japan Tree—A remarkable new specie from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree; foliage dark-green, glossy; flowers small, feathery but formed in great panicles, often 18 inches long, very light straw color; blooms a month later than other lilacs.

Privet.

California—A vigorous, hardy variety of fine habit and foliage, especially valuable for hedges where protection against cattle is not essential.

Quince, Japan (*Cydonia*).

Scarlet—Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful, ornamental hedge.

Snowball (*Viburnum*).

Common—(*V. opulus*)—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese—(*Viburnum Plicatum*)—From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort

Spiraea.*Spiraea Anthony Waterer*

—This beautiful variety has the same habits as its parent, the Bumalada. It blooms about the close of June, continuing throughout the entire season. It is useful for edging, planting in masses or a single specimen, where a low, bushy shrub is required.

Golden-Leaved — (*Foliis Aureis*) — A beautiful dwarf plant with golden-yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season.

Van Houttei—(*S. Van Houttei*)—The most showy of all the Spiræas,

and one of the best flowering shrubs in cultivation. The plant is a rather tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage and flowers. Flowers are pure white, in great clusters and whorls, forming cylindrical plumes two or three feet long. This is one of the hardiest of all the Spiræas.



BURBANK PLUM ORCHARD.

Syringa.

European Fragrant, or "Mock Orange"—(*Philadelphus coronarius*)—A well-known very hardy shrub, with showy white fragrant flowers.

Large Flowering—(*E. Grandiflorus*)—Large, showy flowers. Valuable.

Golden-Leaved—(*P. Foliis Aureis*)—A beautiful new variety with bright yellow foliage, which affords pretty contrasts with other shrubs.

Variegated—A magnificent new variety, with beautiful foliage, somewhat similar to the Variegated Althæa; very rare as yet. A great acquisition.

Wiegela (*Diervilla*).

Amabilis, or Splendens—Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

Candida—Thought by some to be the best of all. Of vigorous habit, an erect grower, flowers pure white, produced in great profusion in June, the plants continuing in bloom through the summer.

Rosa—An elegant shrub with fine, rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered; quite hardy; blooms in May.

Variegated-Leaved—(*Fol. Variegated*)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Fowler, Mich., April 29, 1904.

Gentlemen—I received my nursery stock Monday, April 27th, and it was in good condition. I remain,
Yours truly,
JOSEPH THELEN.

HARDY CLIMBING SHRUBS.

Ampelopsis.

A. Veitchii—(Veitchi's Ampelopsis) Japan—Leaves a trifle smaller and more ivy-like in form than the preceding. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially



PEACH TREES IN NURSERY ROW.

handsome in summer and changes to a scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

American Ivy or Virginian Creeper—(A *Quincefolia*)—A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring.

Aristolochia, or Dutchman's Pipe.

Sipho—A rapid growing vine with magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Chinese Matrimony Vine.

A vigorous hardy climber. It will soon cover any desired space. It has dark-green foliage and beautiful flowers and loads of small berries, which far surpass the Holly berries

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*).

Common Woodbine—(*Periclymenum*)—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

Hall's Japan—(*Halleana*)—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

Scarlet Trumpet—(*Sempervirens*)—A strong grower and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

Ivy, American (See *Ampelopsis*).**Ivy.**

Common English—(*Hedera Helix*)—The Ivy, being an evergreen, not very hardy, and suffering from exposure to the winter sun, should be planted on the north side of buildings or walls.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia Radicans*).

A splendid climber and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

Wistaria.

Chinese Purple—(*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers.

Chinese White—(*Sinensis Alba*)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Schuyler Lake, N. Y., May 16, 1904.

Gentlemen—The bale of trees shipped April 30th received Saturday the 14th. I have set them all to-day. They were in fine condition. Very respectfully,

JOHN F. GRAY.

CLEMATIS, OR VIRGIN'S BOWER.

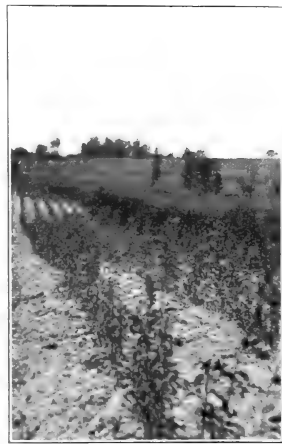
None among hardy perennials exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of Clematis. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars along garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rock-work, or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam, and well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The richest sheets of bloom and largest flowers are obtained where it has partial shade and a liberal supply of water at the roots.

Paniculata—A native of Japan. A beautiful and rapid growing climber, which in a very brief time, will cover any ordinary veranda. The flowers are small, pure white and delightfully fragrant, and are borne in enormous masses, almost concealing the foliage.

Henryi—This is the finest of all white Clematis and should find a place in every collection. A vigorous grower. A remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, with reddish-chocolate anthers. June to October.

Jackmanni—This is, perhaps, the best known of the fine perpetual Clematis. An abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. Flowers large; of an intense purple, remarkable for velvety richness. July to October.

Madam Edouard Andre—First seen in this country at the World's Fair, at Chicago; flowers large, abundant and a beautiful crimson purple. Beyond doubt the finest of its class.



DWARF PEAR IN NURSERY ROW.

ROSES.

HARDY PERPETUAL.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine crimson very large, full, of fine globular form and extremely fragrant.

American Beauty—Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most delightful variety for forcing.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich, velvety, maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.

Caprice—A true hybrid perpetual, perfectly hardy; a strong grower, a great bloomer. Valued chiefly as a novelty, being striped pink and white.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear delicate flesh color; fine form; a strong grower and one of the best of its color.

Clio—A rose of remarkable beauty, having received two first-class certificates and Reward of Merit. On the style of Baron Rothschild, having like it, large, handsome flowers, of fine globular form, which are produced in great abundance. Color a delicate flesh, shaded in center with rosy pink.

Coquette des Alpes—White, slightly shaded with carmine; form semi-cupped; wood long jointed; large, handsome flowers. The strongest grower of the entire class.

Duchess of Albany—Vivid crimson; flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shade; autumnal bloomer. Budded plants.

Duke of Edinburgh—Bright crimson, large, double flowers, slightly fragrant. Foliage large and attractive. A free bloomer early in the season.

Earl of Dufferin—One of the finest roses of recent years; red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flower, finely formed, vigorous grower. One of the very finest dark roses and should be in every garden.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.

General Washington—Fine crimson; very full and double; a moderate grower; one of the handsomest roses when well grown.

Helen Gould—The most satisfactory rose of its color for general planting ever introduced. Better than American Beauty. Beautiful long pointed buds, and immense, full and perfectly double flowers. Color warm, rosy crimson.

Helen Keller—Flowers large, of most perfect form and fragrant. Color brilliant rosy cerise. A vigorous grower and very free bloomer.

John Hopper—A seedling from Jules Margottin; fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose.

La Reine—Brilliant, glossy rose, very large, cupped and beautiful.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form, white with pale flesh center; petals large, shell shaped, and of great substance; foliage large, dark green.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this rose has no equal to-day; equally good as a bedding rose out of doors. Pink, distinct, very large, cup-shaped, fragrant.

GENERAL
JACQUEMINOT

Madame Plantier—Pure white, medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer. For the earliest deep color is still the best.

Marshall P. Wilder—Raised from the seed of the General Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; color cherry-carmine.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a budding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant.



Paul Neyron—This magnificent rose, by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant; borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small, but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose.

Soleil D'Or—(Golden Sun)—New. Hardy yellow rose; foliage glossy.

Ulrich Brunner—A superb rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color rich, glowing crimson, elegantly lighted with scarlet; fragrant.

Victor Verdier—Fine, bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy.



PAUL NEYRON

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climber.

Crimson Rambler—(*Climbing Polyantha*)—A wonderful new rose from Japan, bearing immense trusses of deep crimson

flowers, which hold their beautiful color a long time without fading. The plant is a very vigorous grower and thus makes a splendid climbing rose, though it may also be grown in bush or pillar form. When in full bloom and covered as it is with its great trusses of flowers, containing thirty to fifty blossoms each, it is a most magnificent sight. It has proved entirely hardy in this country.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Gem of the Prairie—Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between Madam Laffay and Queen of the Prairie.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.

Pink Rambler—Flowers medium size, pink in clusters. Very pretty.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

White Rambler—Similar in origin, habit of bush and bloom to Crimson Rambler, but not so strong a grower.

Yellow Rambler—(*Aglaia*)—The hardiest *yellow climbing rose* yet introduced. Very fragrant and a very vigorous grower; a worthy companion to the wonderful Crimson Rambler.

MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Moreau—Pure white, large, full and of perfect form; the buds and flowers produced in clusters and freely furnished with a deep green moss.

Blanche Robert—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers very large, appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Luxemburg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Salet—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June until November.

White Bath—White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. This is by far the best white moss.

PERPETUAL TENDER ROSES.

Under this head we include all classes of Tender Roses—Bourbon, China, Noisette and Tea, and indicate the class to which each variety belongs with the letter B., C., N. or T., respectively.

Bride—(T)—A lovely pure white Tea Rose of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for summer flowering.

Bridesmaid—An exquisite rose, both in bud and open flower; bright, clear pink, large and very double; stems long and stiff; foliage handsome.

Marechal Neil—(N)—Deep yellow; very large and very full, globular, highly scented; requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned.

Papa Gontier—(T)—Rose shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; large, semi-double, fragrant, free flowering, profuse flowering.

Perle des Jardins—(T)—A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering. Now established as the most popular yellow rose for forcing.

Sunset—(T)—A sport from Perle des Jardins. Identical in every respect with that variety except that its color, instead of being canary-yellow, is of a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange.

TREE ROSES.

These are top-grafted or budded upon strong growing wild stock at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. They thus form tree-shaped plants, nicely headed, and with proper care they are very desirable. We offer them in all colors.

West Michigan Nurseries,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Denham, Ind., April 28, 1904.

Gentlemen—I received the trees in good condition April 23d. Yours truly,
LEVI NEGNEY.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Anemones.</i> | <i>Jonquils.</i> |
| <i>Colchicum</i> , Spring and autumnal
flowering. | <i>Lilies</i> —(See Bulbs for spring
planting). |
| <i>Crocus</i> , named or mixed. | <i>Ranunculus.</i> |
| <i>Crown Imperials.</i> | <i>Snow Drops</i> —Double and single. |
| <i>Iris</i> (Fleur de Lis). | |

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Caladium Esculentum.</i> | <i>Lily</i> , Lancifolium Roseum—(Rose
Japan). |
| <i>Dahlias.</i> | <i>Candidum</i> —(Common White Lily) |
| <i>Day Lily</i> (Funkia). | <i>Lily of the Valley.</i> |
| <i>Gladiol.</i> | <i>Madeira Vine.</i> |
| <i>Lily</i> , Auratum—(Gold Banded Lily). | <i>Trigridi</i> —(Tiger Flower). |
| <i>Lancifolium Album</i> —(White Japan) | <i>Tritoma</i> —(Red Hot Poker). |
| <i>Lancifolium Rubrum</i> —(Red Japan). | <i>Tuberoses.</i> |

PAEONIES.

A SPLENDID CLASS OF SHRUBS, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

CLASS I.—PAEONIA MOUTAN—TREE PAEONIES.

- P. Moutan**—The parent species is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from six to eight feet in height, in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring from six to nine inches across, and appearing in May.
- P. Banksii**—(Chinese Double Blush Pæony)—Very large, fragrant flowers; rosy blush with purple center. One of the finest.
- P. Alba Plena**—Double white, shaded with purple at the center.

CLASS II.—CHINESE HERBACEOUS PAEONIAS.

These are beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May till the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from *pure white*, *pink rose*, *dark red*, *purple* and *deep green*.

Fringe-Leaved Pæonies—(Pæony *Tenuifolia*, fl. pl.)—Foliage a bright, lively green, in long, thread-like filaments, giving it the appearance of fringe. Scarlet crimson; a choice variety; perfectly hardy.

NUTS.

(For Description see Ornamental Trees.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| American Sweet Chestnut. | English Walnut. |
| Black Walnut. | Spanish Chestnut. |
| Butternut. | |

35,000 TREES TO ONE GROWER

West Michigan Nurseries.

Watervliet, Mich., April 25, 1895.

Dear Sirs:—I finished planting the 13,000 trees (90 acres) yesterday at 4 p. m. It took $\frac{1}{2}$ days and is all *well done*. The trees were all fine and the count O. K.

Respectfully, R. H. SHERWOOD.

The Second Order.

Nov. 12, 1895.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—The car came O. K. and I have the trees all heeled in and will cover with hemlock boughs tomorrow. They checked up as follows: 1,000 peach trees, No. 1; 1,440 std. pear, No. 1, 3,060 plum, No. 1.

Yours respectfully, R. H. SHERWOOD.

A Year Later.

March 10, 1896.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Sirs:—Enclosed please find order for 1,653 plum, first-class.

Yours respectfully, R. H. SHERWOOD.

Still More.

May 8, 1896.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Sirs:—Please send me 250 Bartlett, 250 Kieffer, either firsts or seconds, and 175 more plum to finish setting. Send *any good variety*.

Yours respectfully, R. H. SHERWOOD.

Getting Results.

June 14, 1897.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—I am going to have a fine crop of apples and pears and my two-year-old Burbank and Abundance are well loaded. My peaches are all doing well, will have quite a number of baskets of Lewis and St. John. My Elbertas curled badly but are doing well now. I think my severe pruning was a help to them as it gave more push to the new growth. Come up and see us.

Very truly, R. H. SHERWOOD.

Satisfied.

Jan. 28, 1899.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—I write to inform your company that my fruit trees are looking well, and promise a good crop if buds are any index, but we may have unfavorable weather between this and the blossoming season. I have bought of you about 35,000 trees in the last four years and they have proven very satisfactory.

Yours truly, R. H. SHERWOOD.

Once More.

Dec. 6, 1901.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—I wish to express my appreciation of the results of all my purchases of the West Michigan Nurseries. All the trees have been thrifty and have made a fine, healthy growth. My trees have been true to name and the orchards are showing the practical benefits of purchasing good trees of a responsible firm. Wishing you continued success.

Very truly, R. H. SHERWOOD.

Pleased With Results.

Watervliet, Mich., Jan. 13, 1905.

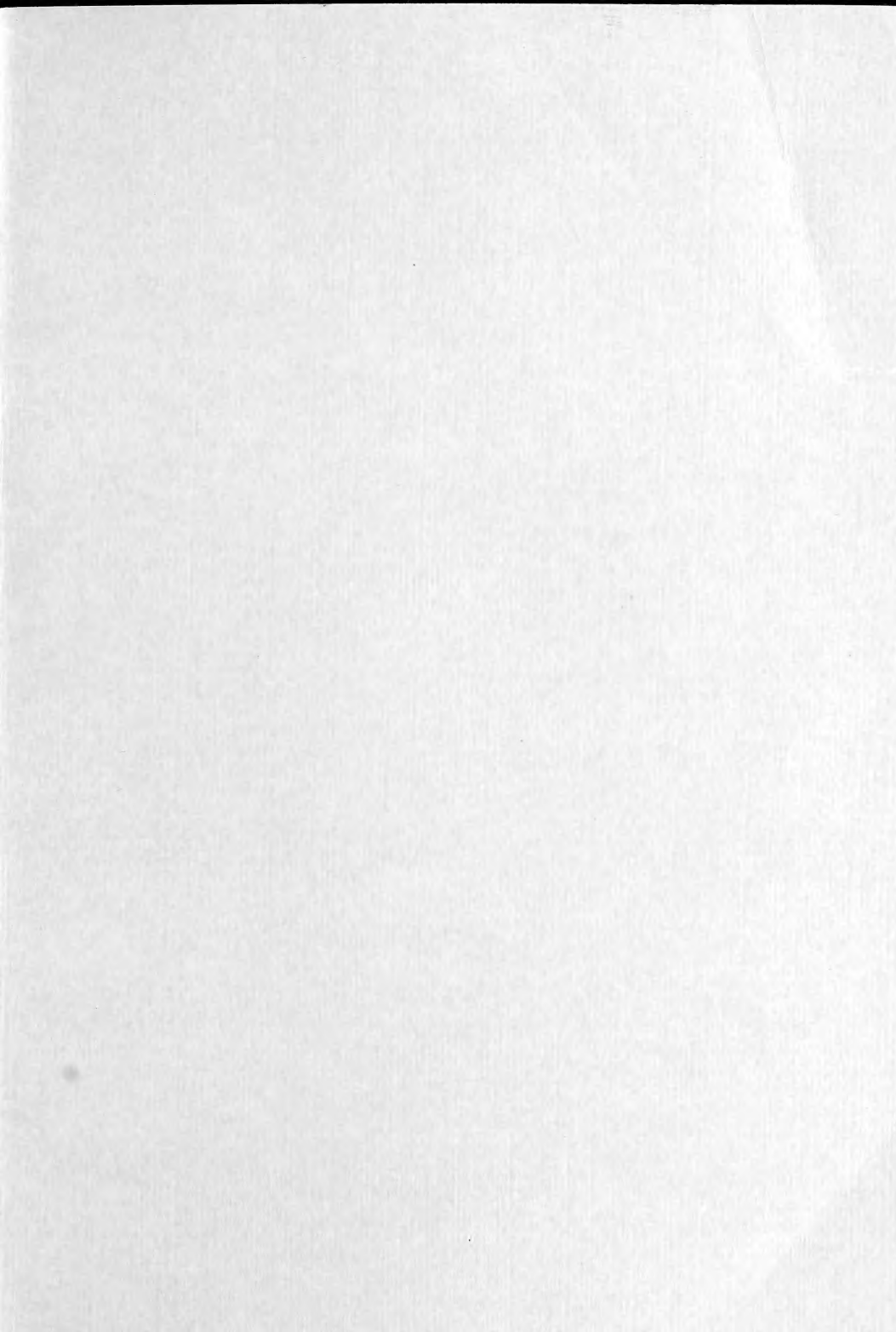
West Michigan Nurseries, Eau Claire, Mich.

Dear Sirs:—This season I do not need any trees. If I intended planting I should certainly have given you my order. The trees that I have purchased of you during the past ten years have proven very satisfactory, were true to name, and good stock, as my trees show today. Wishing you success.

Very truly, R. H. SHERWOOD.

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